The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

W O O D

MANTELS

T I L E

HEARTHS, FACINGS, WALLS, AND FLOORS.

GRATES BRASS GOODS.

C H A S. L. PAGE,

337 & 339 WABASH-AV.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

OUR POMPADOURS,
OUR BANGS,
OUR WIGS,
OUR WAVES,
OUR SWITCHES,
OUR CURLS

Cannot be excelled in style. Our clerks are practical Hair Dressers and Cutters. Your inspection is invited.

E. BURNHAM,
71 STATE-ST.
Wholesale, 6 East Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

[illegible] third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 [illegible] Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The [illegible] News"; will divide to suit tenants. [illegible] Cottage Grove-av., a 1[illegible]-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

[illegible] Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest [illegible] Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied [illegible] all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, [illegible] and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas [illegible], hardwood mantels and sideboards, double [illegible] floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

[illegible] JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

[illegible] Lots, each 100x244, planked and [illegible] office, fronting on improved street [illegible] canal, with railroad facilities, for [illegible] at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, [illegible] manufacturing purposes. Apply be[illegible] 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

CEDAR POSTS,

All Sizes and Lengths. For Sale at
[illegible]ATSON & PERKINS' YARD,
Corner Larrabee and Chicago-av.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—[illegible], Neatness, and Economy. Require no [illegible]. Retain shape and finish through [illegible] of wear in any climate. Illustrated [illegible] Plates of new styles and prices. By application. BARNES & CO.,
[illegible] Madison-st., Tribune Building.

GLOVES.

Forty-Eight Hour Glove Sale.

Today and Tomorrow.

500 Dozen Gloves,
25 Cents on the Dollar!

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

150 dozen Brilliant Lisle Thread Gloves, 10-button lengths,

23 cts. 23 cts. 23 cts.
Worth 75 cts.

200 dozen Kid Gloves, 3 and 4 buttons, black and colored,

39 cts. 39 cts. 39 cts.
Cheap at $1.25.

300 dozen 10 Foster Hook Opera Kid Gloves,

74 cts. 74 cts. 74 cts.
They cost $21 per doz. to import.

It is suggested to call early in the day. These goods are all fresh, new, and of this season's importation, and will go with a rush.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 STATE-ST.

PIANOS

And ORGANS. Largest Stock, Best Goods, Lowest Prices, and Easiest Terms in the city, for cash or on time. Warranted for five years. VISITORS welcome whether wishing to purchase or not.

ESTEY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

NORTHWESTERN
Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Gartside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wampold, Walter L. Peck, Wm. H. Sard, Chicago; J. W. Barrow, New York.
OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer. John M. Gartside, Counsel.
E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

For Montreal

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS,

The elegant new passenger steamers

Cuba, California, and Armenia,

Of the Merchants' Line,

Leave Chicago Every Friday Evening at 7 p. m.

Office and Docks,
EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.,
198 to 214 South Market-st.

FIRE SALE.

The Seed, Coffee, Corn, Syrup, and Barb Wire, saved from Northwestern Warehouse fire will be sold at auction at 10 a. m. every day until all are sold, at corner North Water-st. and Dearborn-av. By order BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

HASKINS | CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
HAND-WROUGHT WINDOW AND DOOR HANGINGS. NO DUPLICATES. | ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin 10th July, 1884, and end 10th September. For circular apply (P.-O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

CANDY. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

The First and Last Ballot

AS TO WHO SELLS THE

Greatest Bargain IN DRESS SILK

WAS CAST FOR

The City of Paris.

We have just received

10,000 Yards

Extra heavy quality

Colored Gros Grain Silk

In Saphyr, Myrtle, Cardinal, Garnet, Olive, Bronze, Havana, Golden Brown, Maroon, Hunters' Green, Cream, Pale Blue, Rose Pink, Beige, Pongee, French Gray, Steel, Drab, Mais, Coqueticot, Chocolate, Heliotrope, etc., at

95 Cents per Yard!

Real value, $1.50.

Delegates and Other Visitors!

This is a rare chance to take a handsome present for little money home to your dear ones.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

"Issues from a spring deeply embedded in a rock, and is therefore of ABSOLUTE ORGANIC PURITY."

Oscar Liebreich,
Regius Professor, University of Berlin.

"The only water safe for the traveller to drink is a NATURAL MINERAL WATER."

Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. Lond. Eng.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.

On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of

$2 *for*
50 large or 100 small.

FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
91 & 93 N. Union St.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:

4,500 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,000 feet of circular sewers 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAS. G. McDONALD,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Proposals for Supplies for Freedmen's Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 27, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, June 12, 1884, for furnishing supplies, consisting mainly of meats, groceries, dry goods, clothing, medicines, and fuel for the use of the Freedmen's Hospital, in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and schedules, showing the items and estimated quantities required, will be furnished on application to this Department.

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

RUPTURE CURED.

DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Rententive Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 100 pounds or more. My age is 59 years.

L. S. HODGE,
Residence 549 West Jackson-st.

Aug. 25, 1882.

Dr. A. H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $35. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PARTIES FOR EUROPE

Should take a Brunswick Berth, in use exclusively on the INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

These berths keep perfectly level under all conditions of weather, affording perfect rest and comfort at night, thus doing away with many of the discomforts of ocean travel. INMAN S. S. CO. (Limited), No. 1 Broadway, New York, or F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Manual School Association for the election of trustees, and the transaction of other business connected with the association that may properly come before them will be held on Wednesday, June 11, at 4 p. m. at the school building northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st.

WM. A. FULLER, Secretary.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS

and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low.

BARNES & CO., Furriers,
86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Silk Department.

A closing purchase from one of the best manufacturers in the world enables us to offer the following bargains in

PURE DYE
Black Gros Grain Silk

21 inches wide at
$1.20.
Regular price, $1.60.

22 inches wide at
$1.40.
Real value, $2.00.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.

"Attention, Delegates"

Do not let your thoughts so occupy your minds as to forget to take something home as a souvenir of the Convention visit. So make happy some loving one by bringing home a

"PEACEMAKER,"

The same which can be found suitable for all ages and sexes at the

"PALACE ART BAZAAR"

OF

Novelties, Gifts,
Presents, Toys, Games,
Amusements,
Art Wares,
Fine Glassware,
Bisque Figures,
Bronzes,
Toilet Articles, etc.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
Cor. Madison & Wabash.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."

The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.

Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $20; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $30. Send for circular.

McDonnell Bros

113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their Famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

Out of the Mire

many a family has been raised by the genuine philanthropy of modern progress, and of modern opportunities. But many people do not avail of them. They jog along in their old ways until they are stuck fast in a mire of hopeless dirt. Friends desert them, for they have already deserted themselves by neglecting their own best interests. Out of the dirt of kitchen, or hall, or parlor, any house can be quickly brought by the use of Sapolio, which is sold by all grocers at 10c. a cake.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages.

Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.

Open June to November. Accommodation for 600 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water.

O. D. SEAVEY,
Manager.

THORN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Arden Cottage and Wentworth Hall,
JACKSON..............New Hampshire.
In the Heart of the White Mountains.

Open from June 1 to Nov. 1. Accommodations for 200 guests. Telephone, telegraph, steam heat, open fireplaces, electric bells, and every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of guests. Buy tickets for Glen Station, P. & O. R. R., three miles from house, where coaches will be waiting. Send for circular and diagram of rooms. M. C. WENTWORTH, Propr.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.

DURGIN & FOY,
Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,

GREEN LAKE, WIS.

For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 151 La Salle-st.

UNITED STATES HOTEL!

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Opens June 28th.

THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra, Electric Bells, Electric Lights. Superior cuisine and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

OCEAN HOUSE,

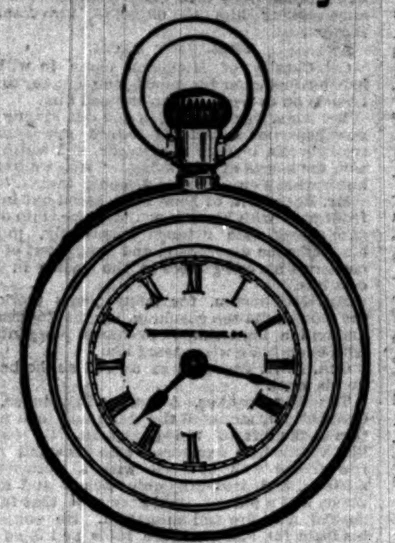
SPRING LAKE BEACH, Monmouth Co., N. J., Is now open. MRS. M. F. DEVINE, Proprietress.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.

The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

ATWOOD'S.

GIVING AWAY
"The Waterbury."



WATCHES, &c.

EVERY CUSTOMER BUYING HERE $12.00 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING OR MORE IS ENTITLED TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GIFTS (EXCEPT ON THE FEW LINES OF MARKED-DOWN GOODS BEING SACRIFICED TO CLOSE)—VIZ.: A WATERBURY STEM-WINDING NICKEL-PLATED WATCH AND CHAIN, OR AN ANSONIA ORNAMENTED ALARM CLOCK, OR A BOX OF ROGERS BROS.' SILVERWARE, TRIPLE PLATED, OR IF YOU PREFER A

CASH DISCOUNT

FROM THE PLAIN FIGURE MARKS ON OUR GOODS, WHICH NEVER HAVE BEEN CHANGED ONE CENT ON ACCOUNT OF THESE GIFTS.

COL. RUTH GOSHEN,

KNOWN FOR SO MANY YEARS AS BARNUM'S PALESTINE GIANT, HAS ENJOYED RENEWING MANY OLD ACQUAINTANCES THIS WEEK. HE WAS DESIROUS OF SEEING THE WORKINGS OF THE GREAT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND HAS BEEN HONORED WITH SPECIAL RECOGNITION IN THAT VAST AUDIENCE. THE COLONEL'S MISSION IS TO MAKE KNOWN THE INDUCEMENTS OF OUR HOUSE.

WE DON'T WANT TO LEAD YOU TO THINK WE'RE GIVING AWAY GOODS, BUT IF YOU WANT RELIABLE, HONEST GARMENTS FOR YOURSELF OR YOUR BOYS KEEP THESE FEW POINTS IN MIND, PLEASE—VIZ.: OUR BUSINESS SUITS RANGE FROM $9.00 TO $35.00; SUITS FOR SMALL MEN, $3.50, $4.75, AND UPWARDS: FLANNEL SACK SUITS, FULL INDIGO, $11.00, 12.00, $15.00, &C. OUR DRESS OF WINE FLANNEL SUITS ARE NOVELTIES. OUR TOURISTS' BLOUSE SUITS ARE ENTIRELY NEW. WHATEVER YOU BUY IN EITHER OF OUR GREAT CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS THERE GOES WITH IT A LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE WHEREIN WE WARRANT OUR PRICES, STATEMENTS, AND PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS.

F. M. ATWOOD,
C. O. D. Clothier and Tailor,
104 & 106 Madison-st.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,
100 Washington Street,

Offer today a line of choice Municipal and School Bonds which they can recommend to conservative investors.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE,

The Finest, the Latest Improved, and the Very Best. Buy no other.

JUNE MFG. CO.,
Corner LaSalle-av. and Ontario-st.

CHINA DEPARTMENT

"THE FAIR."

BARGAINS IN CHOICE NEW GOODS
AT ONE-HALF RETAIL PRICES

From the Leading Factories of Europe, imported specially for this Department.

BISQUE FIGURES.

New Styles Colored Glassware,
Decorated Tea Sets,
Decorated Dinner Sets,
Decorated Chamber Sets,
Decorated Mush and Milk Sets,
Barbotine Ware,
Finger Bowls,
Salt and Pepper Shakers,
Vase Lamps,
Baccarat Cut Glassware (THE FINEST IN THE WORLD),
Fruit Plates, Student Lamps.

The finest assortment in the city of SINGLE GIFT CUPS and SAUCERS, from 10c to $4.98.

DIRECT ENTRANCE FROM ADAMS-ST.

E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
HANDKFS.,
NECKWEAR,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
UMBRELLAS, &c.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
CARRY A STOCK OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Unequaled in the WORLD in magnitude or variety.

Goods all marked in plain figures at prices guaranteed to be the lowest.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NOTICE.

During June and July we will make a discount of

10 per cent

On all Fine (Dress) Garments, and

15 per cent

On all Fancy or Business Suits,

FOR SPOT CASH.

The above offer is made solely to reduce our very large stock.

J. B. HALL & CO.,
TAILORS,
128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

30 Shares in First Series and 30 Shares in Third Series of the

Bankers' & Merchants' Building and Loan Association.

C. W. T. KOCH, 212 and 214 Monroe-st.

IMPORTED ARTIFICIAL EYES.

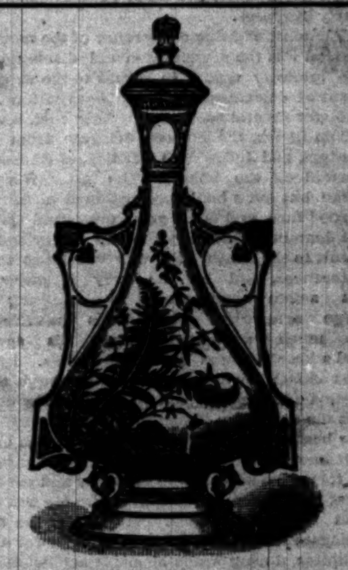
The best and largest stock in the West. Inserted and worn without pain.

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st.
Branch stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 128 North Clark-st.

WANTED.

A loan of $5,000 on well improved city property at 6 per cent. No commissions.

Address L 8, Tribune office.



DELEGATES AND VISITORS

To the Convention are invited to inspect our

"ART ROOM,"

Containing a variety of elegant Bronze and Bisque Statuary, Porcelain Urns, Vases, Plaques, Ornaments. An assortment of Table Wares, Fine Cut and Colored Glass, etc. Unequaled in the West.

BURLEY & CO.,
83 & 85 State-st.

To Newspaper Men.

The BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS COMPANY is now located in Chicago at Nos. 52 to 56 Illinois-st., where, with their largely increased facilities, they are prepared to manufacture their New Perfecting Newspaper Press, with the well-known Kahler Folder, at short notice and at a much lower price than heretofore. All who are interested in the improvement of Printing Machinery are cordially invited to visit their works.

CONRAD KAHLER, Supt.

---

2 GREAT Excursions.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

JUNE 26.—Chicago and St. Louis to Arkansas and Texas, for Land Seekers.

JUNE 27.—Chicago and St. Louis to California. The preceding Excursion went as a special train, and was indorsed and recommended by all the excursionists.

RATES VERY LOW. Address
JOHN E. ENNIS,
109 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

OTTO GAS ENGINES AND ELEVATORS.

The "Otto" is the Safest, Cheapest, Cleanest, and most convenient source of power for use in cities.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
[illegible] Randolph-st.

THE CONVENTION.

Duly Organized and Ready for Business—A Splendid Platform Presented.

The Evening Consumed in Speeches Nominating the Several Candidates.

Blaine's Name Received with Shouts of the Wildest Enthusiasm—A Feeble Echo from the Arthur Crowd.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

THE SALIENT POINTS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VETERAN OBSERVER.

Many evidently expected that the nominations would be made during the morning session of yesterday, and hence every seat in the auditorium was occupied and people filled the standing-room until the house resembled a gala night at the opera with binary stars among the attractions. But the exciting anticipations thus indulged in were doomed to disappointment. The session as a whole, while it developed a couple of points of importance, was throughout void of popular effects. The crowd was uneasy, confusion prevailed among the delegates, the speakers were in bad voice (and bad "form" some of them), and the Chairman so hoarse as to be heard distinctly not more than twenty feet from the rostrum. The convention was late in coming to order, and in truth did not come entirely to order during any period of the session. Yells of "Louder!" were the incessant accompaniment of a speech, and in a little time after the session had commenced the spectators had become shifting, uneasy, and willing to believe that a convention is a bore rather than an amusement.

The unanimity of the report of the Committee on Credentials disappointed many who had hoped to see a fight at this stage of the proceedings. There was a little ripple of excitement and a few not ear-splitting cheers when the report announced that the Mahone delegates were to retain their seats, and a tolerable welcome in the shape of cheers greeted the little Readjuster as he, with a gratified smile, walked down the aisle to his seat. The presentation of the report on rules afforded an hour which tried men's souls. Innumerable amendments were offered, substitutes were presented, the previous question moved, nobody could hear anybody else, the aisles were filled with moving people, and the gavel of the Chairman punctuated in rapid measure the confusion, and added to instead of subduing it. Finally there came an amendment to the rules by which it was ordered that no person shall be a member of the National Committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College. This attracted some little attention, for it was explained by the venerable Senator Hoar that it was meant to prevent Federal officers from contributing to or soliciting money from other Federal officers for party purposes.

The most exciting occurrence of the morning session was the presentation and discussion of the minority report in regard to the appointment of delegates to future conventions. It brought several speakers to their feet, among whom Lynch, the colored delegate from Mississippi, and Judge W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, carried off the honors. The latter is a very large but not a badly-proportioned man, with a good face, and fairly good oratorical ability. He denounced the report as an injury and an insult to the South. He was vehement in his utterances, and by the very intensity of his action succeeded in inspiring a large sympathy, which was manifested in much applause during his speech and a hearty round at its conclusion. Lynch was called for by the crowd, although there were a dozen other men on their feet trying to get the eye of the Chairman. He delivered one the best speeches of the session. It was brief, but immensely forcible both in the character of its arguments and the intensity and earnestness with which it was delivered. He was long and freely applauded. Mr. West, the blind delegate from Ohio, gained the floor for a few minutes, during which he spoke against the report in a manner so impassioned that at times he was almost incoherent.

The withdrawal of the obnoxious minority report was greeted with extravagant delight, especially by the colored delegates, who exhausted all possible available agencies, such as hats, hands, lungs, newspapers, and the like, in order to give emphasis to their satisfaction.

The reading of the resolutions closed the morning session. There was now and then a burst of cheering, but apparently of a rather perfunctory character, the members acting as if it were not a part of their duty to get delirious with delight over the novelties of the quadrennial platform. The announcement that the presentation of the names of the various candidates would take place at the evening session left the audience in a thrill of expectation and disappointment: the former over the sensational probabilities of the event, and the latter over its postponement.

The significance of the adjournment was not fully understood by the spectators, but it was quickly appreciated by the shrewdest politicians on the floor. In procuring this adjournment, as in the matter of the choice of the Temporary Chairman, the anti-Blaine managers clearly outgeneraled their opponents. The adjournment from 2 o'clock until 7 was unnecessary. If there had been any desire to facilitate the proceedings of the convention a recess of not more than one hour would have been taken. The nominating speeches would have been begun in the afternoon and finished so early in the evening that three or four ballots might easily have been taken. But the anti-Blaine forces had everything to gain and nothing to lose by delay.

There may have been no significance in the simultaneous disappearance of the Permanent Chairman, Gen. J. B. Henderson, from his place and that of Henry Cabot Lodge from his seat in the midst of the Massachusetts delegation. It is a fact, however, that when Lodge sprung his motion to adjourn until 7 o'clock upon the convention at the proper moment he was recognized with surprising alacrity by Gen. Henderson, and the motion was put and carried before the Blaine managers fairly understood what had been done. It is useless to pretend that the adjournment for so long a period was made by common consent. The intentions of Mr. Blaine's friends have been to push matters forward as speedily as possible, and the snap judgment by which an adjournment was procured worked to their disadvantage for the time being.

The Edmunds men had arranged carefully to have the nominating speeches made and to force the taking of at least one ballot, their object being to disclose Mr. Blaine's strength and discover the points at which it could be attacked to the best advantage.

Some of the audiences of other sessions have seemed all that the building would possibly contain, but last evening there were more than before. Not only was every seat taken, but every inch of the outside circles was jammed, and even the windows above the galleries were utilized by hundreds who reached them from the roof. It was an expectant, eager audience, one that felt that the evening would be one of excitement. It was a crowd in which there was inspiration; every one was on the alert, and anticipated excitement, amusement, novelty, and the sensational, and each person communicated his feeling to his neighbor, and the result was circulative.

There were some attempts at delay by a delegate from Pennsylvania, which were promptly negatived by the Chairman and the impatient crowd, and then the great event of the evening commenced to occur. When Connecticut was called a great silence prevailed as Mr. Brandegee came to the front of the rostrum and faced the acres of humanity before him. His broad shoulders, deep chest, erect figure, gave him an imposing presence. He spoke in a clear tone, and, in a speech well written and given with no great amount of feeling, he recited the life and services of Hawley, Connecticut's "favorit son." It was a well-rounded effort, was listened to patiently, and was rewarded with an occasional cheer, and at the close by a substantial round of applause.

The audience seemed to regard it as the opening instrumental piece at a concert—something inevitable and therefore *de riguer* and to be encored. The same speech in the interest of one of the popular candidates would have attracted far more attention.

When Illinois was called there were vigorous manifestations of fervor on the part of the crowd, but it was not until later in the evening that one learned that there is such a thing as great applause, and yet another kind known as greater. There was a three-minute extent of cheering for Logan, and then Gov. Cullom formally presented his name as a candidate. The speaker was a good deal embarrassed, and left a hiatus in his remarks, but he very creditably performed his duty, and made one of the clearest and best-heard addresses of the evening.

When Indiana was called once, and then again, and there was no response, a great wonder fell upon the people. The name of Harrison has long been before the people as a "favorit son," and his descent from Tippecanoe has been often urged as promising his *sang pur*, and his fitness for any position within the gift of the people. The reasons of the silence that fell like a mantle over the call of Indiana are many, but the principal one is the dissensions among the delegates from the Hoosier State.

Sherman and Edmunds were duly presented and applauded by their respective supporters.

Martin I. Townsend's allusion to Blaine's alleged responsibility for the resignation of Conkling and Platt from the Senate was greeted with hisses.

A GREAT GATHERING.

IN THE AUDIENCE.

WHO WERE THERE AND HOW THEY ACTED—AN INTERESTING ASSEMBLAGE.

The attendance at the morning session was below par. First, there was much tardiness; and, second, the average number present was less than at any other meeting. The drizzling rain and lowering skies had much to do with the poor house, and the regular ticketholders came provided with umbrellas, gossamers, and rubbers, which yielded a regular mint of money to the checking clerks stationed at every door. Not to be caught as they were Tuesday, the ladies had taken the precaution to have well-filled lunch-boxes or bags of fruit, cookies, and sandwiches with them, so that in case the session was a long one they could very comfortably remain through it. It may be well to state at this point that return checks are not furnished by the doorkeepers, and if the ticket-holder leaves the building during the session he is not permitted to return unless some special arrangement can be made, and even then he has to take the risk of being challenged by the relief man or some lobbyist just coy enough to be officious.

LOGAN'S FRIENDS.

The ladies in the boxes became very enthusiastic over the Illinois delegates, many of whom were rigged out in new silk badges marked "Logan" in big black letters. They tried to applaud ex-Gov. Cullom when he passed, but tight kid gloves are not very conducive to noisy plaudits and the attempt proved futile.

Long John Wentworth, in full dress suit, with a linen handkerchief the size of a cradle sheet, circulated among the delegates, and, although he talked a great deal, and said nothing, in an orotund voice, it was noticed that he did considerable whispering with New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio men. Scores of ladies leaned over the box-rail and tried to buttonhole him as he passed up and down the aisle, but he was not so easily caught as N. K. Fairbank the night before, and a few grimaces sufficed to allay these sweet little ringsters. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, had nothing to say, and both ladies and gentlemen were ignored after a modest little bow or wave of the hand.

A POLITICAL APOLLO.

There is a dearth of celebrities among the delegates, and the ladies have really no hero to lavish their encomiums on. One pretty woman was heard to say that she "rather liked the patrician hands and feet of William Henry Curtis. He has good clothes on all the time, and knows how to wear them gracefully; but he is so kind of wilted, and then he can't talk. Now, there's Senator Sabin, of Minnesota; he is exceedingly nice-looking, but oh, he is such a perfect big bear. I was introduced to him last night, and what do you think he said?

"'Oh, the Chicago ladies are very nice, but I haven't time to bother with women folks.'"

Early in the morning the W. C. T. ladies sent a page down to Gen. Donnan, who is the Chairman of the Iowa delegation, with a large scroll of cut flowers and their compliments. Great was their disgust when it was learned that he had yanked off their card, attached his own to the wire frame, and sent it up to Gen. Henderson's table.

BOTHERING THE DELEGATES.

Prominent Chicago men have been subject to continuous annoyances by the South End women, who want to be presented to Judge H. W. West, the blind orator from Ohio. He has been scanned by hundreds of would-be admirers, but so far no presentations have been made.

The colored delegates who occupy seats along the west aisle talk Black Jack all the time, and it is a noticeable fact that they as a body are most heedless in attending to the work of the house.

One of these men realized $35 on the sale of two tickets, and the confrère to whom he confided this information leaned up against the gate leading to the press section and strove to calculate the balance due on a $5,000 real-estate speculation.

A Texan delegate told a Missouri friend that he would be mighty glad when he got back home, for Chicago water did not agree with him, and the sheets on his bed Tuesday were so damp that he got rheumatic and had not been able to stand erect since. Just then he gave a sudden twist, screwed up his face, articulated a painful ugh! and rubbed his left leg up and down cautiously and lovingly.

WHY THEY GO THERE.

It would be difficult to find out just what many of the women visit the convention for. A group of girls in the front gallery spent nearly the whole time talking "Geneva Lake campers," and the only interruption was produced when some yelling from below drowned their voices.

Not far off sat a trio of public school teachers one of whom was making out "a set of geography questions for tomorrow's examination."

An old lady with three married daughters, and "a nephew below with the delegates," brought a box of blue zephyr with her and before the session adjourned she had finished three tiny baby shoes, soles, tassels, laces and all. The guests on the platform were nearly all strangers and a great part of the visiting audience was composed of excursionists from neighboring States.

IN THE BOXES

were:

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Miss Thompson, United States Commissioner of Pensions Col. W. W. Dudley, wife, and daughter, Judge R. Carey, Judge Barnum, Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Montgomery, Maj. E. D. Wilder and wife, Col. J. M. Clyde and wife, Gen. S. T. Smith, wife, and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Isham, Col. and Mrs. L. C. Berryhill, Capt. E. P. Hall, Mayor Harrison and son, Gen. and Mrs. O. L. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cyrus, Mr. Cyrus Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Sabin E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Van Cleve, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hemstreet, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. James Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wiswell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton, Judge Sidney Smith, Postmaster Palmer, Dr. C. L. Hemstead, William B. Main, Col. and Mrs. Dudley, Miss Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. N. Matson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. L. Monheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Scott and Miss Maud Scott, Mr. J. H. Ferry, A. C. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Raster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, A. C. Hesing and ladies, J. R. J. Drake, J. B. Drake and ladies, Potter Palmer, Washington Hesing and ladies, J. C. Jefferies and ladies, A. L. Clyde and ladies, G. W. Bentley and ladies, the Misses Sweet, Miss Danton, Miss Abel, Miss Emery, Miss Harrison, Miss Cyrus, Miss Doane, Miss Cronkhite, Miss Snell, Miss Hutchinson, H. M. Kinsley, Miss Barnum, Miss Colgrove, Miss Eames, Miss Kelley, Miss Houston, Miss Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Sea, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlowe, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Lonergan, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Armour, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Mr. and Mrs. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Felix, Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker, Col. and Mrs. Ries, Gen. and Mrs. Beam, Gen. and Mrs. McElroy, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Smith, Gen. and Mrs. McClure, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Gen. and Mrs. H. Strong, Gen. and Mrs. H. D. Sword, Gen. and Mrs. S. A. Prudy, the Hon. John Wentworth, Moses Wentworth, Edgar Holt, J. Huntington Jackson, Gen. W. E. Strong, Gen. J. D. Beveridge and wife, Senator Cullom and ladies, Ald. J. W. Lyke and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Story, Judge and Mrs. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, the Hon. E. B. Washburne and sons, Judge E. Anthony, Miss Phoebe Cousins, P. D. Armour, J. L. Sturges, W. T. Baker, W. T. Blackstone.

AT NIGHT.

At 7 o'clock the Exposition Building groaned with people, every foot of room was filled, and thirty minutes later the doors were closed. None of the aisles were permitted to be occupied, but up in the galleries every pillar was encircled by a score or more men who were glad to stand up throughout the entire session.

The band played "The Stars and Stripes." All the house looked anxious and ready to have the work begin. The delegates were nearly all seated, but there was no apparent restlessness on their part and the curious faces seen in their ranks defied analysis.

The Chairman was nursing a cold, and ate first a licorice drop then a troche, and, after a draught of water to wash them down, tried chewing at the end of a piece of colt's-foot. Back of him sat Senator Lapham, his white hair, round, rosy face, and smiling countenance making him the object of universal attention.

PROMINENT FACES.

Col. Chesley, of Michigan, came in with a half-burned cigar his mouth, and lent ear to the friends on every side who stopped him.

Mr. Alex. Pond moved in and out among the newspaper-men, and his refined appearance, rosy cheeks, blonde moustache, and white hat won the hearts of the ladies, "who wanted to know what Pennsylvania delegate that is."

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, stood out in the front aisle with his arm round some Ohio delegate's neck. He listened attentively, pulled his mustache vigorously, and looked out of the corner of his eye-glasses at the ladies in the east box.

Mr. McPherson, for many years Clerk of the House, did the coaching for the Chairman, and had a hard time to exchange pleasantries with everybody who passed him.

Gen. H. H. Thomas was as red as the badge on his lapel.

The first speaker, Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut, mounted the stage and took position at the left of the Chairman. He looked like a little iron war-horse, with his small narrow frame well covered with a network of muscles, and iron-gray chin beard and mustache, and a pair of steel-gray eyes that fairly flashed with fire and animation. He pounded his little fat hands on the table and filled the great hall with his eloquence, which, however, was far in excess of his voice. Water was served, but in less than five minutes he was as hoarse as the Chairman at his side. And when the yells of the crowd outside were heard he was as red as the badge on his bosom, and the perspiration rolled down his face in little streams.

He wore a Prince Albert coat, loose trousers, and a very tight collar.

A WILD SCENE.

When the speaker mentioned the name of the Hon. James G. Blaine the convention rose en masse and such rounds and storms of enthusiasm were not heard in the city since the nomination of James A. Garfield. Men got up, took off their coats, and pulled down the flags and banners that draped the gallery rails. These stars and stripes were given to the ladies, who waved them as long as their strength lasted. Umbrellas were raised, whistles and shouts rent the building and reached the throng out on the street.

The great staff of patrolmen and police were set aside and thousands of men and boys scaled the balconies, and not only filled every window but opened those that were closed and lent their fresh lungs to the tired throats in the house.

The ladies at this moment sent greetings to the "Plumed Knight, the champion of the land that above all lands champions and respects the cause of women."

A HEMLET OF ROSES.

The tribute consisted of a hemlet made of pink and white roses, over which waved a plume of white yak hair. Bands of red, white, and blue satin strings finished the typical design. This was seized by a TRIBUNE man and hoisted on the apex of one of the American flags in sight of the yelling crowd. The sight of it renewed the people to louder and longer plaudits, and it was more than half an hour before the sightless orator could finish his remarks.

THOSE PRESENT.

Among the 10,000 were:

Mr. and Mrs. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Gen. and Mrs. Torrence, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. E. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hett, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carnox, Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Waltrup, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Henrotin, Dr. and Mrs. G. Willard, Dr. and Mrs. Ludlam, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. McPherson, Dr. and Mrs. Ingalls, Dr. and Mrs. Dudlow, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Purdy, Col. and Mrs. Charles Camall, the Hon. and Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hayden, Potter Palmer, John Crerar, Edgar Holt, William Le Barron, Ernest Heath, Mayor Harrison, ex-Mayor Rumsey, Philip Hoyne, C. D. Kimbark, George Howland, George P. Gore, George Dunlap, John Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Averill, Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Belding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Field, Mr. and Mrs. Henry King, Mr. and Mrs. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. James Clare, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell, Mr. and Mrs. X. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Philo Otis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kent, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Sears, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Young, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hines.

OUTSIDE THE HALL.

THOUSANDS BESIEGE THE DOORS YELLING FOR ADMISSION AND FOR BLAINE.

Before 8 o'clock last night Michigan avenue in front of the Exposition Building was black with 5,000 people, who surged up to the doors only to be repulsed by the hands of policemen. The latter were at times almost overpowed, and many an officer was obliged to swing his club in self-defense.

The doors were closed so soon after the hour appointed for the meeting that many delegates were late, and it was 9 o'clock before some of them could push their way through the excited multitude and gain admittance. In the jostling crowd on the sidewalk were to be noticed many prominent citizens of Chicago and guests of the convention, whose chances of getting in were almost hopeless.

Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, pushed his way up to the doors and tried to introduce himself to half a dozen exasperated Chicago policemen. The only satisfaction he obtained was to be flung back to the sidewalk, where he plaintively related his experience to a brother editor of Chicago who was equally unfortunate. "Each one of those policemen," he said ruefully, "seemed to have the muscles of a Hercules." When last seen Mr. Halstead was again gallantly charging the citadel.

The uproar within the building was to the multitude outside like the smell of blood to the tiger. It maddened them with an uncontrollable desire to see and hear what was going on. The iron chains that protected the doors alone prevented them from forcing an entrance. Hundreds scaled the telegraph-poles, and gaining the eaves of the building opened the windows and stretched themselves out half-suspended over the vast assemblage within.

A delegate from Dakota who could not get into the convention, mounted the fence and made a Blaine speech, which was received with tumultuous demonstrations of delight.

On another eminence an intoxicated Democrat made a maundering oration nominating Carter Harrison for the Presidency, and, with yells of ironical applause, the motion was put and carried.

Among the people on the street whose passage to the doors was obstructed was George M. Pullman and party and numerous leaders of fashion and politics in Chicago. At 9 o'clock one door was opened, and the stream of people that poured in was even greater than during the famous Triennial ball, four years ago—an occasion which is not likely to be forgotten in Chicago.

For the first time during the Republican Convention of 1884 the enthusiasm of the populace reached a fever heat, and seemed at times to border on the verge of delirium.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE THIRD DAY.

OPENING PRAYER BY BISHOP FALLOWS.

The convention was called to order at ten minutes to 11—fifty minutes behind the regular hour—by the Permanent Chairman, Gen. Henderson, in response to cries of "Time" from various parts of the house.

The Chairman—The convention this morning will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Fallows, of Chicago.

Bishop Fallows made the following prayer: "Almighty God, the fountain of all life and light, we devoutly bless Thee for the National and individual blessings Thou hast mercifully vouchsafed to us. Thou wast with our fathers as in their weakness and feebleness they laid the foundations of the Republic. Thou didst give victory to our struggling armies during the dark and stormy days of the Revolution. Thou didst lead us forth out of our terrible civil conflict with an emancipated and enfranchised race and an undivided union of the States. We thank Thee, O God, for the precious heritage of memory, thought, and service bequeathed to us by the labors, the sacrifices, and the surrendered lives of heroic, devoted men. We thank Thee that in every period of our history Thou didst raise up leaders of the people to meet the needs and emergencies of their own times, and we praise Thee that the bright succession has not died out. We thank Thee for the blessings of free speech, free schools, a free ballot, a free pulpit, and a free press, so extensively enjoyed. We pray for Thy blessing now upon our common country. Weld it more closely together in a union of fraternity, charity, and loyalty. Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all in authority. Grant them in health and prosperity long to live. Bless him who presides over this convention. Give him wisdom and strength for his arduous task. We thank Thee, O God, for the glorious record made in winning opportunity for all, justice for all, liberty for all, equality before the law for all by the party whose representatives are here assembled. Direct these before Thee, we pray Thee, in their deliberations and discussions. Save them from error, ignorance, pride and prejudice. Check the hasty word, prevent the inconsiderate word. May those who shall be selected for the loftiest political positions to which mortal men can aspire be those who shall possess every qualification of body, mind, and heart for that high and holy trust. Grant, we pray Thee, that personal preferences and interests may yield to the just demands of a true and broad patriotism; and grant, we pray Thee, that when the time shall come for the suffrages of the American people to be cast, such shall be the declaration of principles adopted by this great body, such the measures devised, such the candidates presented, that the hearty and unanimous support of these here before Thee shall be secured, and the final ratification made by the people in an unmistakable manner. And the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost shall have all the glory, world without end. Amen."

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

A UNANIMOUS REPORT—THE CONTESTED SEATS.

There was a delay of several minutes and then Mr. Keyes, of Wisconsin, arose and said: Mr. Chairman, I call for the report of the Committee on Credentials, or of some other committee.

The Chairman—Mr. Ballard, of Vermont, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, announces to the Chair his readiness now to report.

Mr. Ballard, of Vermont—Mr. President, and gentlemen of the convention: As Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, before presenting our report, you will pardon me a word. Since the organization of that committee last Tuesday night, the committee have been almost in one continuous session. The members of the committee have had no time for rest, recreation, or the pleasure of booming for favorit candidates. Our labors have been difficult and arduous. The questions that have been submitted to us have been, many of them, difficult and delicate; but I am happy to say that the deliberations of the committee were entirely harmonious. [Applause.] There was no discord in our councils. There was no inquiry whether the claimant to a seat was a Blaine man, an Arthur man, a Logan man, a Sherman man, or an Edmunds man. The question was solely this: Is the claimant rightfully entitled to a seat in this convention. [Applause.] I congratulate this convention on the harmony of the Republican party, evidenced by the fact that this committee, gathered from all the States and Territories, have presented an entirely unanimous report. [Applause.] There is to be no firebrand thrust into this convention in the shape of a minority report. [Applause.] Our report, which, of course, was hastily written this morning at the close of our labors, which lasted all through the night, and which I trust will commend itself to the good judgment of the members of this convention, will now be read to you by Judge Fort, of New Jersey, a member of our committee who has efficiently aided me as Temporary Chairman during the sessions of our committee at times. He will assist me, will answer any questions if any are put to us by the convention in regard to this report.

Judge Fort, of New Jersey, then read the report as follows:

To the President and Members of the National Republican Convention—GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Credentials respectfully report that they met for organization the evening of June 3, instant, and selected the Hon. Henry Ballard, of Vermont, as their Chairman, Edwin C. Nichols, Esq., of the State of Michigan, as Secretary, and proceeded to the consideration of contests in this body. Your committee report that they annex hereto the printed roll of membership prepared by the National Committee, with the changes therein made by your committee. As to the several contested cases your committee report upon each as they have considered them, as follows:

ALABAMA.

First—In the case of the First District of Alabama the committee find the sitting members, James E. Slaughter, Frank H. Threet, and their alternates, as on the roll of the National Committee, entitled to their seats.

Second—In the case of the Seventh District of Alabama the committee find that the sitting members, Robert A. Mosely Jr., Arthur Bingham, and their alternates, as on the roll of the National Committee, entitled to their seats.

TEXAS.

Third—In the case of the Fourth District of Texas the committee find the sitting members, A. J. Malloy, J. R. Carter, and their alternates, entitled to their seats.

GEORGIA.

Fourth—In the case of the First District of Georgia the committee find the sitting members, A. W. Wilson, James Blue, and their alternates, entitled to their seats.

ILLINOIS.

Fifth—In the Second District of Illinois the committee find the sitting members, W. H. Ruger, C. B. Piper, and their alternates, entitled to their seats.

KENTUCKY.

Sixth—In the case of the First District of Kentucky the committee find the sitting members, Edward E. Farley, P. C. Bragg, and their alternates, entitled to their seats.

MARYLAND.

Seventh—In the case of the Fourth District of Maryland the committee find the sitting members, J. W. Jordan, Henry W. Rogers, with their alternates, entitled to their seats.

NEW YORK.

Eighth—In the case of the Sixth District of New York the committee find the sitting members, John J. O'Brien and John H. Brady, with their alternates, entitled to their seats.

Ninth—In the case of the Nineteenth District of New York the committee recommend that the sitting delegates, George Campbell and Hiram Briggs, with their alternates, Andrew S. Draper and Madison Covert, and the contestants, James Lamb and James A. Houck, with their alternates, William H. Haskell and Nathan D. Wendell, be each admitted to seats in the convention, with half a vote to each delegate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tenth—In the case of the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania the committee find the sitting member (there was a contest only as to one member), James E. Sayers, with his alternate, entitled to his seat.

VIRGINIA.

Eleventh—In the case of the contest in the State of Virginia the committee, by a unanimous vote, find that the delegation from said State headed by Senator William Mahone [applause] are each and all entitled to their seats in this convention in accordance with the roll of delegates and alternates as made by the National Republican Committee. [Applause.]

FIFTH KENTUCKY.

Twelfth—In the case of the Fifth District of Kentucky the committee make the unanimous recommendation that the sitting members, Silas F. Miller and John Mason Brown, with their alternates, John Pratt and George W. Brown, and the contestants, Augustus E. Wilson and M. Vinton, and their alternates, Hugh Mulhollen and August Kelly, be each admitted as delegates to the convention, with the right to cast half a vote each. This recommendation is consented to by the sitting members and the contestants. [Applause.]

All of which report is respectfully submitted.

Signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the committee.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report of the committee with its recommendations.

The Chairman—The report is not quite through.

Mr. Fort—I move that the report of the committee as presented be received and adopted by the convention.

A delegate—I second the motion.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the report just presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials be now adopted by the convention.

The motion was unanimously carried. [Applause.]

A LITTLE TOO SOON.

THE SELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE POSTPONED.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, I want my friend to defer for one moment. I move you that the roll of States be called, that they may report the members of the National Committee.

The Chairman—The members of the National Committee have already been reported.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I am not aware of that fact.

The Chairman—The Secretary informs me that I am mistaken and that you are right.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I ask that that motion be put to the convention.

A delegate—Some of the delegates are not ready. The custom always has been for the States to hand them in after the nominations are made, and I hope the gentleman will withdraw his motion.

The Chairman—Will the gentleman withdraw his motion?

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I withdraw the motion.

THE RULES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE READ AND ADOPTED.

Mr. Parks, of California—Mr. Chairman: The Committee on Rules and Order of Business have completed their labors, and have agreed upon the rules that shall govern this body; but about the resolution referred to us relating to the basis of representation there is a disagreement, and, in order to give the minority sufficient time to prepare a minority report, the committee have agreed to make two reports, and will send this up at this time and ask permission to make the second report afterwards. While the report is going up I will say that the committee have adopted substantially the present rules of this body, with the exception that they make Cushing's Manual the governing law.

The Secretary—The Committee on Rules and Order of Business beg leave to make the following report:

Rule 1. This convention shall consist of a number of delegates from each State equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia.

Rule 2. This convention shall be governed by general parliamentary law, taking "Cushing's Manual" for authority, except so far as otherwise provided in the following rules.

Rule 3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

Rule 4. Upon all subjects before the convention the States shall be called in alfabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

Rule 5. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Resolutions is agreed upon, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Rule 6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States, and Territories, and the District of Columbia, in the order heretofore stated.

Rule 7. In making the nomination for President and Vice-President in no case shall the call of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast the President of the convention shall announce the question to be: "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?" But if no candidate shall have received a majority of votes the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast; and when any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

Rule 8. In the record of the vote by States the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the vote of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be divided the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition; or, if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation, the President of the convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes finally given.

Rule 9. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except in the presentation of names of candidates.

Rule 10. A Republican National Committee shall be appointed to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia represented in this convention. The roll shall be called and the delegations from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name through their Chairman a person to act as a member of such committee; said committee shall prescribe a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1888, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several Congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention.

Rule 11. All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. PARKS, Chairman.
HENRY B. ATHERTON, Secretary.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

AN AMENDMENT DEFINING MORE FULLY THE METHOD OF ELECTING DELEGATES.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania—I desire to offer a substitute for Rule 10, relating to the duties of the National Republican Committee.

The Chairman—The gentleman will send that forward to the desk.

The Secretary—The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to amend Rule 10 so as to read as follows:

A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name through its Chairman a person who shall act as a member of such committee. Such committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the National Convention six months at least before the time fixed for said meeting, and each Congressional district in the United States shall elect its delegates to the National Convention in the same way as the nomination for a member of Congress is made in said district, and in the Territories the delegate to the convention shall be elected in the same way as the nomination of a delegate to Congress is made, and said National Committee shall prescribe the mode for electing the delegate for the District of Columbia; an alternate delegate for each delegate to the National Convention to act in case of the absence of the delegate shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

THE MOVER EXPLAINS IT.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania—I do not propose to occupy the attention of this convention but a few moments. All the substitute does is to make specific the mode of electing the delegates and their alternates, instead of leaving it to the National Committee to prescribe two or three different forms and thus make confusion in the election—no form at all. The Rule 10 is the rule providing for the election of delegates and leaves to the National Republican Committee to provide the plan and announce it. The rule did not provide for alternates before, nor the modes and methods, and how to elect them. This makes it specific, that is all. My substitute simply provides that each Congressional district shall elect its delegate in the same way they nominate a member of Congress, and the delegate in the Territories shall be elected in the same way they nominate their delegate to Congress. It avoids all confusion; it goes home to the people; it is the same method that they have established of electing the representatives to make their laws and speak in the councils of their Republic. What better mode can there be? Let the delegates go to the National Convention in the same mode, the same method that the people elect their law-makers, and let those announce the great doctrines that are laid down in the platforms of the political organizations of the country.

That is all, Mr. Chairman, there is in the substitute. I have only one other word to say. I do not propose it as a part of this substitute, but it strikes me that it would be the part of wisdom if the delegation was less instead of greater. The Republican National Convention has been a deliberative body for years. This Government of ours has settled the ideas and principles that go into the legislation of the country. We announce the principles of the political party of the Republic that go into the law—first, they enter into the education of the people in its ideas; next they become a part of the fundamental doctrine of the Republic. Then, if the delegations were less instead of greater, I think it would be a wise move, but my substitute provides nothing but a definit mode for the election of delegates.

Mr. Parks, of California—Mr. Chairman, if I understand the amendment correctly there can be no objection to it. I understand it adopts the same manner, but points it out more specifically than we have in the committee report. I would like to hear the amendment read once more which the gentleman from Pennsylvania offers. [Calls for reading of Rule 10 and the amendment.] Mr. Chairman, will you be kind enough to have Rule 10 and the amendment read afterwards?

The Secretary again read the rule and the amendment.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will allow me one word. There seems to be a confusion about the delegates-at-large. The first resolution reported by this Committee on Rules provides that the National Convention of the Republican party shall consist of twice the number in each State—twice the number of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives entitled to seats in Congress. That leaves the delegates-at-large to be elected by a State Convention, and I say nothing about it—for it simply makes confusion. This only provides how delegates shall be elected in Congressional districts, leaving two to each Congressional district, two to each Territory, and two to the District of Columbia; but the National Committee prescribe the mode of electing in the District of Columbia, as they don't send a delegate to Congress. In the Territories the machinery is all in operation and under party organization. Why need we interfere with it?

Mr. Parks, of California—Mr. Chairman, I can see no objection to the amendment. It simply provides that this convention shall determine how a delegate shall be elected instead of leaving it discretionary with the committee. If this convention desires to exercise that power it certainly has the right to do so. [Calls for the question.]

The Chairman—The question before the convention is upon the adoption of the substitute offered by the gentleman for Pennsylvania.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Carson, of Alabama—Mr. President, I will make a suggestion to the gentleman who has made this report and the one who has offered the amendment or the substitute that in some of the Southern States no members of Congress or no candidates for Congress are nominated at all in some of the districts, and, therefore, there is no way in which it can be decided by a future convention whether or not by the usual mode of nominating members of Congress in the district delegates have been elected, and it might lead to confusion in the future. The reason why nominations are not made in some of the Southern districts is too obvious to this convention to need any comment now. I only suggest it, that it may now be considered rather than be considered by some convention in the future.

[Calls for the question.] The Chairman put the question and the substitute was adopted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULES AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Parks—Mr. President, the Committee on Rules unintentionally failed to provide for the order of business. I have prepared an amendment to send up for the consideration of the convention and it may be settled in its order.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—I ask to hear the rule read which determines the number of ballots necessary to nominate in this convention.

Mr. Conger, of the District of Columbia—Mr. President, I submit that, having adopted the substitute, it is now in order to proceed to vote on the original motion.

The Chairman—The question is on the adoption of the motion of the gentleman from California.

The Secretary read the amendment offered by Mr. Parks, as follows:

Rule 11. *Resolved*, that the convention shall proceed in the following order of business, commencing after the reports of the Committees on Credentials and Rules:

First—Report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Second—Presentation of candidates for President.

Third—Ballot.

Fourth—Presentation of candidates for Vice-President.

Fifth—Ballot.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from California offer this as an addition to a rule or as a new rule?

Mr. Parks—As a new rule, Mr. Chairman. I was laboring under a mistake. I thought the vote had been taken on the adoption of these rules, and intended to submit this for the consideration of the convention.

The Chairman—The report has not yet been adopted.

Mr. Parks—I will consider it as a new rule offered by myself.

The Chairman—You offer this as an amendment to the report?

Mr. Parks—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—The question is upon the adoption of the new rule moved as an amendment by the gentleman from California.

WAY OF SELECTING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, these propositions would seem to embrace all that will be required at the hands of this convention, but no provision is made for the reception of the names or the call of the States for the report of the members of the National Committee. If that matter be corrected I for one am perfectly satisfied with the proposition.

The Chairman—The Chair is of opinion that the gentleman is mistaken. There is a rule which will be read by the Secretary.

Mr. Bayne—I ask that the rule be read.

Assistant Secretary Stone—It is a part of the substitute offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

A Republican National Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member for each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, represented in this convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory, and District of Columbia shall name through its chairman a person to act as a member of such committee.

Mr. Bayne—Which is quite true, but no time is fixed by the proposition submitted by the committee for the call of the States for such report. I move as a sixth proposition an amendment to the proposition of my friend from California: That the Chairmen of the respective delegations be authorized to hand in to the Secretary of the convention the names of the members of the National Committee chosen by the respective delegations at any time; and if there be any controversies respecting any choice that matter can be corrected afterwards.

The Chairman—Will the gentleman be so kind as to reduce his proposition to writing and send it to the desk.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—I understood from the reading of one of the rules that it provided for a nomination by this convention of the man who received a majority of the votes cast. If that be so, or, in order to determine if it be so, I ask to hear that rule read before the adoption of this report in order, if such be the case, to offer an amendment that it shall require a majority of all the votes of this convention to nominate a candidate.

The Chairman—Mr. Bayne will please send up his amendment. [He did so.] Mr. Bayne offers the following amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

Mr. Bayne—I desire to make a motion that the proposition be inserted immediately before the "first ballot for the nomination of a candidate for President."

The Chairman—What rule does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. Bayne—The last proposition submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order.

The Chairman—The Secretary will insert it.

Assistant-Secretary Stone—Be inserted:

"Be the presentation of candidates for President" to read that "the roll of States be called to report members of the National Committee" in the order of business.

Mr. Parks—I accept the amendment.

The Chairman—The amendment being accepted the question now is——

Mr. Grow—Now let it be read as it will read as amended.

The Secretary read the rule offered by Mr. Parks, of California.

A MODIFICATION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Houck, of Tennessee—Mr. Chairman, a question of inquiry. This is a matter of some importance. Suppose this rule is adopted and the roll of States is peremptorily called at the period designated. It may in future conventions work all right, but it is taking the present convention by surprise. There are many delegations who have not selected their committeeman. We want some provision by which we will not be disfranchised by some iron rule adopted on the spur of the moment without deliberation or consideration——

Mr. Parks—If the gentleman will allow me——

The Chairman—Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from California?

Mr. Houck—I will yield one moment.

Mr. Parks—If there are any delegations that have not selected their candidate they can ask to have the name passed until they do so. That obviates all objections.

Mr. Houck—I was about to say, Mr. Chairman, that the better rule, if you are going to have a rule on this question at all and take it out of the discretion of the convention, would be to have a provision, if a State is not ready to report, that they may hand in the name at any time after it is acted upon and designated by a majority of the delegation, and I offer that proviso. Will you accept that, Mr. Bayne?

Mr. Bayne—Yes, provided any State be not ready to report——

Mr. Houck—It may be handed in at any time. Language that will make that read with sense will satisfy me.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana—I would suggest that in this portion of the hall it is impossible to hear the purport of the papers read from the Clerk's desk. I respectfully suggest that the Secretary see if he cannot secure the services of some gentleman who will read in a tone so loud that we can understand him. I would suggest, if there is no gentleman on the stage who can read it, that Mr. Brady, of Virginia, or Mr. Massey, of Delaware, is a good reader.

Mr. Houck—The rule had better be read as amended.

The Chairman—The proviso offered having been accepted, the question now before the convention is upon the new rule as amended, offered by the gentleman from California. Is the house ready for the question?

Mr. McClure, of California—I move the adoption of the report as amended.

Mr. Saunders, of Montana—I ask the gentleman from California to permit the making of this amendment and the explanation of its effect by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—Can we have read the rule relating to the manner of balloting? We do not understand it—the number of votes necessary to elect.

The Chairman—It shall be read in a moment. The question now pending is the amendment to the rule offered by the gentleman on the left. Will the Clerk read it?

The Secretary read the amendment, as follows:

Members of such committee shall be eligible to seats in the Electoral College.

The Chairman—The Chair is constrained to declare the amendment out of order. The rules have already been adopted and cannot now be amended.

Mr. Bayne—I rise to make an inquiry. Have the rules recommended by the Committee on Rules and Order of Business been adopted by the convention?

The Chairman—No, sir; not as yet.

Mr. Bayne—It has not?

The Chairman—That report has not yet been adopted.

Mr. Bayne—I now move, sir, the adoption of that report, and upon that motion demand the previous question.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York—Mr. Chairman, Will the gentleman give way for one moment for a question of information?

The Chairman—Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. Bayne—I do not yield my motion. I will yield to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves the adoption of the report, and upon that motion calls for the previous question.

Mr. Roosevelt—Mr. Chairman: The gentleman has given way to me for a question of information. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy. My question of information is, has there been a minority report prepared or presented, as I certainly understood there was to be by certain members of the committee, looking to a reorganization of the representation in the next convention, and I did not understand from the reading of the rules, neither did several of the members who are round about me, what provisions if any were made for the representation of Republicans in future National conventions; but I knew that there had been a strong feeling among certain members of the committee itself, as well as among the convention at large, that there should be some reorganization by which the number of delegates to the next convention should be more nearly proportionate to the Republican votes cast in their respective States [applause], and I merely rose to ask if any such minority report had been presented.

Mr. Parks—Mr. Chairman: I stated when I made my report that the committee had withheld the report upon that resolution, and would make it as soon as the minority could prepare their report.

Mr. Roosevelt—Mr. Chairman: I did not understand that, and I did not distinctly hear the remarks made by the gentleman from California when he first got up. I withdraw my remarks.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves the adoption of the report, and upon that motion calls for the previous question.

Mr. Russell, of New York—Will the gentleman give way for one moment?

Mr. Bayne—I do not withdraw, but submit to the inquiry.

Mr. Russell—I submit that if Rule I as it is now reported is adopted, there is no use of submitting the minority report. I ask information from the Chair whether if Rule I be adopted a minority report upon the subject of representation will hereafter be in order, or can the convention take any action upon that subject, and I ask for the reading of Rule 1.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. Bayne—I do not yield.

The Chairman—The question before the convention is, will the convention now second the previous question.

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT.

AMENDING THE RULE SO AS TO REQUIRE A MAJORITY OF ALL THE DELEGATES.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—I rise to make an inquiry of the Chairman of this convention.

The Chairman—The Chair must decide that the question is out of order.

Mr. Bayne—I yield to the inquiry from the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. Thurston—Some time since I made a request for the reading of one of the rules reported by this committee for the purpose of informing many gentlemen upon this floor as to what it was that they were to be governed by here, and asked the Chair that this might be done for the further purpose of giving me an opportunity to move an amendment to that rule, if it read as I understood it.

The Chairman—What number of the rule does the gentleman want read?

Mr. Thurston—It is the rule relating to the number of ballots necessary and number of votes necessary to nominate a candidate by this convention.

The Chairman—The Secretary will proceed to read the rule.

The Secretary read as follows:

When it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast, the President of the convention shall announce the question to be: Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?

Mr. Thurston—Of the votes cast?

The Chairman—Yes, sir.

PROVIDING FOR A REMOTE CONTINGENCY.

Mr. Thurston—Now, Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Chairman of this convention offered me an opportunity to have the read and move an amendment; and I [illegible] Mr. Chairman, I do not apprehend that the time will ever come when less than a majority of this convention will nominate any man. [Applause.] But, sir, I believe that if any rule should be adopted and enforced in this convention by which a minority of its duly elected representatives should attempt to enforce upon the Republican party of this Nation a candidate, that such action would be repudiated by the freemen of America. [Applause.] And I move you, sir, to strike out the word "cast" and insert in lieu thereof "all the delegates," or "all the votes of the convention—the majority of all the delegates elected and having seats upon the floor of the convention." I will reduce the amendment to writing and pass it up to the Chair.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I accept the amendment, so far as I am individually concerned.

The Chairman—It is not in the power of the gentleman to accept it. It is in the power of the convention.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois—I ask that the rule which requires that the previous question be recorded by two States be read, for the reason that the gentleman presumes to hold this floor on a simple motion of the previous question when he is not so entitled until it is seconded. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The gentleman from Illinois is entirely correct, and the Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the fact, which the Chair assumes is a fact.

NO HASTY ANNOUNCEMENTS TO BE MADE.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—I wish to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question—whether under this rule the Chairman has not authority to announce that some candidate has received a majority pending the roll-call. This rule says: "Whenever it shall appear during the calling of the roll that a candidate has a majority" the Chairman shall then stop the business of the convention. I ask that it shall be unanimous. I am opposed to that. [Loud applause.] I do not want it done until the roll-call is ended. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The Chair will assure the gentleman that whenever a vote is taken the Chair will not decide until the vote is finished. [Applause.]

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania—I propose to ask by unanimous consent of the convention; some one raised the question how delegates-at-large were elected. I do not think there is any ambiguity about it; but by unanimous consent I ask that the delegates for each State shall be elected by the State Convention—that the delegates-at-large and their alternates be elected by the State Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—The amendment I understand to be accepted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whenever it shall appear that a candidate has a majority at the end of any roll-call.

Mr. Russell, of New York—The question now upon the adoption of the report of the committee as amended. I move to amend the motion to adopt the report by adding these words: "With leave to the minority of the committee to submit its report and to the convention to take action thereon."

The Chairman—The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bayne, whether his call for the previous question was made on behalf of the delegation of Pennsylvania and seconded by two other States?

TOO MUCH NOISE IN THE HALL.

A delegate—I desire to call the attention of the Chair to this: We cannot hear anything that emanates from the President of this convention, either owing to the confusion here or to the hoarseness of the President.

Mr. Bayne—I made a motion——

The Chairman—Gentlemen, will you come to order in the convention. We cannot transact business in this way.

Mr. Bayne—I made a motion to adopt [illegible]

port of the Committee on Credentials—on Rules. On that motion I demanded the previous question. That motion has not been put. That demand has not been made except as I understand and am authorized by my State. That demand has not been seconded as required. I have yielded to one after another to make such motions and amendments as any gentleman of this convention might deem proper. I have no idea in the world of applying any gag rule that will shut out any proper correction of these rules; and I submitted to the gentleman from Nebraska and to other gentlemen. My only object is to arrive at some conclusion and to settle this matter, that we may proceed with some degree of rapidity with the deliberations of this convention. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The question now before the convention is the adoption of the report.

Mr. Bayne—I accept, sir, the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska, Judge Thurston.

Mr. Russell—Do you accept my amendment also.

Mr. Bayne—What is your amendment?

Mr. Russell—My amendment is with leave to the minority——

Mr. Thurston—"Whenever it shall appear at the end of any ballot, or roll-call, that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the convention by the call of the National Committee is entitled——"

A delegate from New York—Before the taking of the vote upon the resolution—upon the adoption of this report—I move, sir, that the Secretary read the report in full as now amended. There have been many amendments, and we want to know precisely what it is. I mean the amendments, not the whole report, but the rule as amended.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MUST BE ELIGIBLE AS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Mr. Sanders, of Montana—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. I offered an amendment to Rule 10, and moved its adoption, and it was seconded; it has not been put. I am satisfied that every man in this convention will favor it if he comprehends its significance, and for that purpose I ask the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, to explain it, saying simply that I wish to secure the same end by the substitute, which changes only the verbiage of the amendment which I offered.

The Chairman—The gentleman will send it forward. Mr. Sanders, of Montana, offers the following amendment to Rule 10.

The Secretary read the amendment, as follows:

Amendment to Rule No. 10.—Provided, that no person shall be a member of the committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College. [Applause.]

Mr. Sanders—Mr. Chairman, I ask to hear from the gentleman from Michigan upon that question for a moment; or the gentleman from Massachusetts.

SENATOR HOAR'S EXPLANATION.

Senator Hoar was greeted with applause as he arose to speak. He said:

"Mr. President, the gentleman from Montana asked me to explain for the information of the convention the law passed by Congress a year ago, commonly known as the Civil-Service act. It was not the purpose of that law to prohibit any Federal officer from exercising all the rights of an American citizen. [Applause.] It is expected that he may contribute of his service or of his money to the cause of the political party to which he belongs as he would to the cause of his church or to any other religious or humane enterprise. [Laughter and applause.] That law was enacted to prohibit the exercise of official power over men in official places, and to that end the provision, a most stringent provision, has been enacted that no person holding a Federal office shall directly or indirectly receive or solicit a contribution of money from any other person holding such office. [Slight applause.] Now, if a Federal officer, whatever that office may be, whether member of Congress or Executive or judicial officer, be a member of the National Committee, it will clearly be an offense which will subject him to imprisonment and fine if that committee either by itself or by its treasury shall receive a contribution of money from any other Federal officer. By placing upon the National Committee, therefore, a gentleman holding such office you have prohibited every one of your fellow-citizens in the service of the Government from aiding in this campaign by a contribution of money, and I suppose it was the purpose of the gentleman from Montana to have that clearly understood by the convention in calling upon me to say what I have. No person holding a Federal office under the Constitution of the United States can be a member of the Electoral College.

Mr. Hill, of Mississippi—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts a question.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman yield?

Senator Hoar—I yield.

Mr. Hill—If the convention that meets here—members of this convention who are Federal officeholders can come here and create a committee for the purpose of soliciting, receiving, and disbursing moneys for party purposes, is not that, sir, indirectly on our part doing something that that law prohibits?

Senator Hoar—The law does not prohibit the receipt of such a contribution by a Federal officer.

Mr. Hill—Indirectly?

Senator Hoar—Directly or indirectly, it does not prohibit the giving of such a contribution by a Federal officer. It does prohibit the making of a contribution by one Federal officer to any organization of which another Federal officer is a member. And I will state further that the Congressional National Committee of the Republican party, of which I have the honor to be a member, had a meeting in Washington a few days ago, calling to their councils such members of the National Committee as were in the neighborhood, and they unanimously agreed to recommend to this convention to make such provis'on that no Federal officer should be a member of the National Committee. [Applause.]

Mr. King, of New York—Mr. President, I renew my motion that such rules as have been amended shall now be read for the information of the convention.

The President—The question now is upon the amendment offered by Mr. Sanders, of Montana.

Mr. Dolph, of Oregon—I move to lay that resolution on the table.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I hope not. That would carry the report of the committee, and I hope my friend will withdraw that motion.

The Chairman put the question on the adoption of Mr. Sanders' motion, and it was declared carried. A division was called for.

The President—The Clerk will again read the amendment of the gentleman from Montana for the information of the convention.

The Clerk read the amendment to Rule 10, as follows:

Provided, that no person shall be a member of the committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College.

[Applause.]

The Chairman—The Chair will again put the motion.

The amendment was put and again declared carried.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION AGAIN.

Mr. Bayne—There is only one more amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York, Gen. Russell. I have no objection to that.

The Chairman—What is the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York?

Mr. Russell—I have sent my amendment up.

A delegate—I would like to have Rule 10 read as amended.

The Chairman—In one moment.

The Clerk—Mr. Russell, of New York, moves to amend as follows:

With leave to the minority of the committee to submit a report to the convention to act upon.

Mr. Bayne—There is no objection to that.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—Mr. President: I wish to state, Mr. Chairman, that Tuesday, the first day of the session of this convention, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Pierce, I believe, introduced a resolution in regard to the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention. That resolution, by a vote of the convention, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. When the Committee on Rules and Order of Business met they took into consideration that resolution, and that committee had presented to it various propositions—one by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bayne, another by the gentleman from New York, a member of the committee, Mr. Chahoon. The committee acted on these various propositions and they adopted a resolution leaving the representation as it now exists. There were some gentlemen in the committee who did not agree with the majority. They said that they would make a minority report. The Chairman of that committee, Mr. Parks, from California, made the report this morning, and he stated that the resolution had been adopted by the committee, but in consequence of the fact that several gentlemen of the committee intended to make a minority report, he withheld that one in order that he might make that report. Now, sir, I call attention to the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts that it gives the committee leave to report on that particular rule at any time before the vote for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. King, of New York—Now, Mr. Chairman, I move again that the rules where they have been amended be now read.

The Chairman—One moment. The question before the convention is upon the adoption of the motion made by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Russell.

Mr. Russell—Mr. Bayne accepts my amendment.

Mr. Bayne—I have no objection to it.

The amendment was put and carried.

THE RULES AS AMENDED.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The Chairman—The question now is upon the adoption of the report.

Mr. King—I move that the amendments as they have been made be read in connection with the rules before we vote.

The Chairman—It is asked that the report now be read by the Clerk. The Clerk will read all those clauses which have been amended as amended.

The Secretary—The following is rule No. 7 as amended:

In making the nomination for President and Vice-President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it appears at the close of any roll-call that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the convention by the call of the National Committee is entitled the President of the convention shall announce the question to be: "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous?"

METHOD OF CALLING THE NEXT CONVENTION.

The Secretary—The rest were not disturbed. This is sufficient as to that. Rule No. 10 as amended is as follows:

A Republican National Committee shall be appointed to consist of two members from each State, Territory. [Cries of "One member!"]

Mr. Russell, of New York—A clerical error.

The Secretary resumed:

A Republican National Committee shall be appointed to consist of one member from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall name through its Chairman a person to act as a member of such committee, provided that no person shall be a member of the committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College. Said committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the National Convention six months at least before the time fixed for said meeting and each Congressional district in the United States shall elect its delegates to the National Convention in the same way as the nomination of a member of Congress is made in said district; and in the Territories the delegates to the convention shall be elected in the same way as the nomination of delegates to Congress is made; and said National Convention shall prescribe the mode of electing delegates for the District of Columbia. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the National Convention to act in case of the absence of the delegate shall be elected in the same way and at the same time as the delegate is elected. Delegates-at-large for each State and their alternates shall be elected by State Conventions in their respective States.

The Chairman [quieting some momentary confusion]—The Secretary is not yet through.

The Secretary—Mr. Russell, of New York, moved that a minority of the committee have leave to submit a report to the convention to act thereon.

Judge Houck, of Kentucky—A question of inquiry.

The Chairman—The gentleman is entitled to the floor.

Judge Houck—I want to call attention to the phraseology of the rule in reference to the calling of the roll. Under that phraseology, as I understand it, each delegate would be required to answer his name every time a vote is taken.

Several delegates—Oh, no.

Judge Houck—I will ask that it be read again that we may know.

The Chairman—The Secretary will read Rule 6, which has already been adopted.

Judge Houck—If that be true, it is satisfactory.

Mr. Parks, of California—I want to state that the amendment proposed by my friend on the left (Mr. Winston) is of no value whatever. The committee have reported a rule, and, when in order, will report upon the resolution that was referred to them. It is a right they have. The matter was referred to them entirely separate from rules, and they are prepared to report as soon as the convention disposes of these rules.

The Chairman—Read Rule 6.

The Secretary read as follows;

Rule 6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded the same shall be taken by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in the order herein stated.

The Chairman—The question before the convention is the adoption of the report as amended.

The motion to adopt was agreed to. [Applause.]

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

THE MAJORITY REPORT FAVORING THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Mr. Parks—Mr. Chairman: The Committee on Rules desire to make a report upon the resolution referred to them in reference to the apportionment of delegates to the next convention.

The Chairman—The gentleman will send it forward to the desk.

Mr. Parks—I desire to state on my own behalf that I shall send this report up without debate as far as I am concerned.

The Secretary read as follows:

The majority of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who were directed to inquire into the subject of revising the apportionment of delegates to future National Conventions, have considered the same and respectfully report the following resolution:

Resolved, That in future Republican National Conventions representation by delegates shall be as follows:

First—Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and to two additional delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-Large, if any, elected in such State at the last preceding Congressional election.

Second—Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates.

Third—Each Congressional District shall be entitled to two delegates.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Bishop, of Massachusetts—Mr. President, on behalf of a minority of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, consisting of ten delegates from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and other States, I have the honor, with the leave of the convention, to present the minority report; and I move the substitution of this report for the report of the majority of the committee; and I ask that the report of the minority be now read.

The Chairman—It will be read.

The Secretary read the report as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who were directed to inquire into the subject of revising the apportionment of delegates to future National Conventions, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the majority of the committee on this subject, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in future Republican National Conventions representation by delegates shall be as follows:

First—Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and to one additional delegate-at-large for each Representative-at-Large, if any, elected in said State at the last preceding Presidential election.

Second—Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates-at-large.

Third—Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes or majority fraction thereof cast for the Republican Presidential Electoral ticket at the last preceding Presidential election. [Applause.]

Fourth—The Republican National Committee shall, within the year following each Presidential election, ascertain and certify the representation to each State and District hereby entitled in the next following National Convention.

Mr. Patton, of Texas—I move to lay that on the table.

The Chairman—The motion is out of order.

MR. BISHOP DEFENDS THE NEW PLAN.

Mr. Bishop—I will occupy but a moment in speaking on this motion. The present method of electing delegates to the National Convention is unequal and therefore unjust. Under the present method 2,000 Republicans in one State have as much power as 7,000 Republicans in another State. The object of this motion is to bring about, as nearly as possible, equality between the Republicans of the country, so that the Republican National Convention shall be the true exponent of the Republicans of the country. Various State Conventions—many of them—have passed resolutions directing their delegates to advocate the adoption of such a method of equality here. On behalf of the Republicans of my own State, which passed such a resolution, I move the substitution of this report.

INDIANA SECONDS IT.

Mr. Gardner, of Indiana—I rise, sir, to second the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts for the adoption of the minority report [applause], and to express the hope that it will be adopted by this convention. I do not intend, sir, to make any extended remarks upon the subject. It seems to me that the proposition is so entirely in keeping with the genius of the established institutions of the country as to meet with the hearty concurrence of every fair Republican in this convention. As I understand it, sir, it does not decrease the representation of any district in the Republic, but only adds to that representation in accordance with the number of votes that each district may have. That, sir, we in Indiana consider to be just, and intend to vote for the adoption of the minority report. [Applause.]

KENTUCKY DENOUNCES THE PROPOSITION.

Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I must say I regret that for the first time in the history of this country a proposition of this sort should be brought before the convention. Such a proposition coming from the Democratic party might come with some force, but coming from the great Republican party, which professes love and equality for all the States, I must admit my astonishment. [Applause.] It is well known to this convention that in the South today her votes are suppressed by fraud and force, and yet you are asked to take this basis, which has been adopted by Democratic fraud and force, and make it the basis of Republican representation. If in the South we are to have Democratic force and fraud on the one side, and Republican disfranchisement upon the other, may God have mercy upon us. [Applause.]

There have been times in this country when the South saved the Republican party. Three hundred thousand of her brave soldiers marched to the battlefield and fought their brothers to save this country. [Applause.] It was Florida in 1876 that gave you a President. [Applause.] It was that gallant, brave hero, Mahone of Virginia, that gave us the United States Senate. [Applause.] I say to you, brethren of the Republican States, beware! beware! The tariff issue is coming before this country, and the time may come when you will be in the minority and when in the South we will have in some States the majority, and thus you will fall by the hands of your own selves. We do not come to this convention to dictate. We come here as freemen, not as slaves, and, while we do not ask to dictate a nomination, we do say that we decline to surrender our manhood and to give up our convictions to satisfy the opinions of any gentleman, North or South. [Applause.]

If the Republican party in the North had stood by the South in some instances as it should have done, we would be able to give Electoral votes today. [Applause.] You counted our States for the President in 1876, and you refused to count them for the Governors. As a representative of the South I am here to speak my mind, and, come what will, I would rather die than be false to my section. You ask for such a thing as this at the hands of the Republican party! And my distinguished friend said it was equality. By this equality there will be four members-at-large from the State of Rhode Island, gallant little Rhode Island as she is, with only 18,000 Republican votes! And yet you want to cut down the vote in Kentucky to four members-at-large with 200,000 Republican votes. Gallant little Vermont, with 45,000 votes, has four delegates from the State at large, while Tennessee has only four delegates with a vote of 107,000. Do you call that equality? Is the party of Garfield and the party of Lincoln to give us such equality as this? Such a proposition might well come from the Democratic party, but not from the grand old Republican party—the party that, with the shackles and chains torn from the limbs of trembling freedmen, erected in this country the grandest monument that has ever been known in recorded time, and from underneath the shadow of which 4,000,000 of people sent up the anthem of praise, the swelling notes of which we heard throughout the civilized world [applause]; the Republican party, with its grand record of noble achievements, the grandest known upon earth, and ever perpetuated it by the death of martyred Presidents. If we are to be disfranchised, let it be done here now, but remember, my friends, in God's name, that the time will come when the gallows that you have erected may hang some of you. I appeal to the great Northern Republicans, I appeal to the Republican States of this Union, I beg you do not throw this obstruction in our pathway. Give us justice. Spare us your taunts. Give us your encouragement, and mark my words for it, that West Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida will give you their Electoral votes.

A PROTEST FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I shall only submit a few reasons why, in my judgment, this convention should not agree to the report of the minority of the committee. [Applause.] Let us consider this for a moment. Those of you who come from States where your elections are pure and free will not be materially injured by it. Those of us who come from States where elections are not pure and free will be materially injured by it. When you adopt that minority report you simply say to the ballot-box stuffer at the South, and to the shotgun-holder at the South, that we will let them have the benefit in the Electoral College of each colored man's vote, but we will give another blow in addition to that, and let the colored man be turned out of the Republican Convention. Now, gentlemen, as a Southern Republican, I say that if you will so change the National law—as in my opinion you have a right under the fourteenth amendment to do—as to reduce the representation in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges of States that disfranchise voters as they do in the South, we will submit to it. [Applause.] Will you pass a law saying to the ballot-box stuffer at the South, "You shall not have a fraudulent vote in the House of Representatives; you shall not have a fraudulent vote in the Electoral College if you disfranchise these men, if you shoot down these men, if you endeavor to obtain control of this Government by election methods which no honest man can indorse." We think it is wrong, and we think it is unjust to Southern Republicans [applause] to allow their oppressors to get the benefit of our misfortune, and to deprive us of the power we would be entitled to in a Republican Convention. I hope the members of this convention will not inflict that injury upon us. If I admit that we do not have the vote according to official returns, the argument seems plausible. But let me call attention to another fact. When we make what is called the official report, and pass upon the representation, I say to you, gentlemen, that in my State the official report is an official fraud. [Loud applause.] When I ran for Congress in the Sixth District of Mississippi in 1880 I know that there were not less than 5,000 votes polled for me that were counted for the man that ran against me. [Loud cheers.] Now, the official report gave him 5,000 of my votes. If you adopt this amendment you say to me: "We will only admit you to what the Democrats choose to give you." [Applause.] Now, I say that is wrong and I will give you another proof of it. Our experience has been this: We have apportioned the represention in the County Convention u on the Republican vote polled in the different precincts, but during the last five years, in nearly all the Republican counties in that State, we have been compelled to adhere to the apportionment that was adopted in 1873 and 1874. Why? Because we have never been able to find out what the Republican vote has been since. [Loud applause.]

WHY MISSOURI OPPOSES IT.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this convention: I appear here as a delegate from a State polling 153,000 Republican votes; I come from a State that holds the sacred remains of Gen. Lyon and that patriot that rendered such valuable service to the cause of the Union—Gen. Frank P. Blair; I come here on behalf of the Union men of Missouri. I come here on behalf of that State which filled the quota of Union soldiers for its own State, and furnished a part to the State of Illinois and the State of Iowa, and there never was a draft in that State. I am here on behalf of those Republicans that fought the Democratic Rebelism during the War, and are still fighting Democracy, to protest against the Republican party giving sanction to the frauds of the Democracy in the South. I am not here advocating the claims of the Southern Republicans. I say to you, gentlemen of the North, that we men of the Border States and of the South know no white Republican and no colored Republican. We stand shoulder to shoulder, trying to redeem our country from the curse of Bourbon Democracy, and, I say to you, fellow-Republicans, living in these States where we are in the minority, all we have to fight for is principle, not office. Encourage us, and not cast the brand upon us that we are not entitled to representation in the Republican masses of the country. It is unrepublican. Let us in the great State of Missouri, casting—only eight States of this Union casting more Republican votes than that State does—we do not ask that New Jersey's four delegates-at-large shall be cut down, or Rhode Island, Connecticut, or the other States. We ask that the States of this Union be entitled to an equitable and a just representation, and we believe we shall receive it from the Republicans of this convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Stone, of Iowa—Mr President: In 1876 the Republican party of the United States struck down the Republican party of two States of the South! We can never again attempt to encourage a thing like that. We believe, the State of Iowa believes, its delegation here believes, that the William Mahones of the South should be encouraged in this convention. [Applause.] I want to say here and now in conclusion that Iowa will cast twenty-six solid votes to do it. [Applause.]

NEW YORK OPPOSES IT.

Mr. Townsend, of New York—I participated in 1876—in the winter of 1876-'7—in endeavoring to count the Electoral voters that were cast in this Nation. We counted the votes, and with those votes we declared that Mr. Hayes was President of the United States by lawful election. We found in those investigations that there were 20,000 more Republicans in South Carolina than there were Democrats. [Applause.] We found that there were 15,000 more Republicans in Mississippi than there were Democrats—yes, probably 20,000. We found that there was a very, very large majority of Republicans in Louisiana, and that there was a majority in Florida. Now, knowing these facts, developing these facts, investigating these facts, and presenting them to the world, how will the Republican party look in saying that because Bourbon violence and intolerance have suppressed the Republican votes in those States we will disfranchise the brave-hearted men that are willing to vote for us?

OHIO DITTO.

Judge West, of Ohio—Gentlemen of the convention, I rise to respond to the sentiments of Kentucky and to the sentiments of Missouri. I have lived in Kentucky in the day when Henry Clay was her pride and Crittenden her glory; I have lived in Virginia within gunshot of Appomattox apple-tree. These States have been my home. I come today from the State of Chase, of Giddings, of Wade, of Corwin, of the illustrious men who with Garfield look down upon us from above. Gentlemen, the Republican party has not yet fulfilled its mission. [Applause.] Sir, although it has secured the personal liberty of a race of bondmen, their political liberties are not yet secured [applause], and by the grace of God the Republican party must live until the home of Mahone, and the home of Bradley, and the home of Lynch shall be fully represented according to their strength. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am ready to raise the standard here. I am ready to incorporate it into our platform that we will carry on the war until the scenes of Danville and the scenes of Copiah shall be impossible under the flag of my country. Gentlemen, we must not, we dare not, we cannot—and I hope to God the day will never come when I shall be a member of a convention the representation of which shall be determined by the shotgun and the tissue-ballot. [Great applause.]

WILLING TO POSTPONE IT.

Mr. Long, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman: I think it is perfectly evident that this convention is not prepared to adopt the views of the minority reported by my colleague. I think it is also perfectly evident that this convention is willing to recognize that there is a very serious question here deserving of its careful and its mature consideration. We are here to nominate a President who is going to be elected and give us four years more of Republican Administration. [Applause.] That Administration is going a great ways to settle this great question of equal rights in the South. I believe I express the sentiments of all here when I say that at the end of that time, when we shall meet here four years from this time, we shall then be able to take up this matter and decide it with reference to the equality to which the gentleman from Mississippi has referred, and with reference to the rights of our Southern brethren who have been so nobly vindicated on this floor. I therefore move, believing that it will meet the cordial sentiment of this whole convention, that this matter be referred to the National Executive Committee for their report at the next National Convention. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Settle it here forever!"]

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

Mr. Filley, of Missouri—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I believe I come from a State, Democratic as it is, that has done as much for the Republican party as any Republican State of this great Nation. Now, sir, I ask of this convention what it proposes to do with that grand, patriotic, independent Republican band of Missouri, who in four districts in 1880, marching by different paths to the polls—66,000 in four districts—united with 19,000 independent men and thereby elected four anti-Bourbon members of Congress. Thereby—and I say it in the presence of the Congressmen who hold seats here in this convention—and thereby only was the Republican party of the Nation enabled to organize the Forty-seventh Congress that year with Republican officials. Now what will you do under this rule with the 66,000 who united with the Greenbackers? Will you rule them out or will you, as you have done, in a gallant, in a deserved manner recognize the Independent Republicans of Missouri, as you have the man, the independent man, of Virginia, Mahone, [applause] who saved the organization of the Senate to the Republican party? Now this is a practical point. I never deal in clap-trap. I believe in parties. What will you do with the 66,000 votes? Where will they stand in your records when you make them up? Now we do not propose to be disfranchised in any such way. I am in favor of increased representation to Republican States upon their vote. So I am in favor of increased Republican representation upon Republican votes in Southern States. You cannot take from the South what for twenty-five years it has enjoyed. You were not so fast in 1882. This matter was not adopted by the National Committee after the great cyclone swept over the Northern States—Michigan, New York, Massachusetts. You were not so fast then to adopt this rule [applause], because you had lost Congressman after Congressman in each of those great States. Now give us something fixed. Give us a ratio of 10,000 votes. Do not cut off anybody. Do not cut off any State. Do not add on to any State. Make your ratio so that every State may have a fair show, and every Republican will have a fair show in a National Convention.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina—Mr. President: I do not believe for one moment that the minority who presented this report thought or realized that it would be a total surrender upon the part of the Republican party of every Southern Republican, be he white or black. This report proposes to take from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas fifty-four votes in the National Convention. It is, as has been said upon the floor here already, an inspiration to the Democrats of North Carolina to take courage and reduce our representation; and as you reduce the representation in this convention so will our Democratic friends be fired up with zeal to reduce the gallant band of Southern Republicans on the floor of Congress. [Applause.] We of the South are determined to leave this convention and go forth expecting to give you ten or fifteen votes in the next Congress of the United States [applause]; but adopt this policy, adopt this minority report, and you will get hardly a corporal's guard.

POWELL CLAYTON.

Gen. Clayton, of Arkansas—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I am well aware of the fact that this question has been discussed perhaps upon our side as far as it should be. I am admonished that I should not occupy the attention of this convention one moment in going over ground that has already been trod upon. There is but one point that I wish to call to the attention of this convention. I want to ask what the basis of representation was when the party was young, and courageous, and just; when in this very city it nominated the immortal Lincoln? Could any one say then that the South would cast a single Electoral vote? No; not one was expected. What was the rule when Lincoln was again nominated? Did any one then expect that the South would cast a single Electoral vote? No, not one; for the whole South was at that time trodden by the hoof of war. In those days the party acted upon the principle of encouragement. So let it be now. The South, as has been before remarked, fails to send Electoral votes here, not on account of any failure of Republicanism to perform its patriotic duty, but because the power of this Government under our Constitution does not seem to be able to go into the States and see that votes that are cast are counted. Now I ask you to consider well this question. Let it be well understood, for it is a great question; and let us meet it squarely. I do not want to see this question referred to the National Committee. Let us come to a square vote. That is all I ask.

There were cries of question, and some disorder, as a dozen delegates wanted the floor.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, who had relieved the Chairman—No business will be done until order is restored. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts—Mr. Bishop.

THE MINORITY REPORT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Bishop—It is entirely evident what the sentiment of this convention is. It is not for those of us who have held a different view to say that that sentiment is not right. We bow with entire cheerfulness to the sentiment of the convention, because we, too, have as much earnestness in our feeling for the Republicans of the South as any Republicans in the country. I therefore withdraw the motion made by me a few moments ago.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Massachusetts withdraws his motion to substitute the minority for the majority report; and the motion now is on the adoption of the report of the majority.

The motion to adopt was agreed to.

THE PLATFORM.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I would like to inquire of the Chair whether the Committee on Resolutions is ready to report.

The Chairman—[Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, in the chair]—The report of the Committee on Resolutions is ready, and if Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, will take the chair I will read the report of the committee.

Mr. Grow took the chair—The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions will now report.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio—I am directed by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Resolutions to present the following report:

The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal, and beneficent, the safeguard of liberty, and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens.

The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all men; for a united Nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation; and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government. And it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield [applause], whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful Administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as President of the United States. His distinguished services in war and peace, have endeared him to the hearts of the American people. [Applause.] In the Administration of President Arthur [cheers] we recognize a wise, conservative, and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity; and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen. [Applause.]

It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is the most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only [loud applause], but that in raising the requisit revenues for the Government, such duty shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer [loud applause], to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our most earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminating process of horizontal reduction [applause], but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country. [Applause.]

We recognize the importance of sheep-husbandry in the United States [applause], the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we, therefore, respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duties upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection. [Applause.]

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage. [Applause.]

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor; the enforcement of the eight-hour law [applause]; a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the National revenues wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection of a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of National differences by international arbitration. [Applause.]

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. [Applause.] In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether at home or abroad [applause] as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed to the end that the dangers of free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided. [Applause.]

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings of actual settlers. [Applause.] We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil.

We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land-grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants. [Applause.]

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late War [applause]; and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the War. [Applause.] The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the Arrears Act of 1879 [applause], so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions begin with the date of disability, and not with the date of application. [Applause.]

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs. [Applause.] A policy which seeks peace and trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength [applause] and efficiency, that it may in any high sea protect the rights of the American citizens and the interests of American commerce. [Applause.] We call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the appointment by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the bona-fide citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories [applause] and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be. [Applause.]

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a Nation, and not a mere confederation of States. [Applause.] The National Government is supreme within the sphere of its National duties, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained, and which should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved, and the Union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot [applause], an honest count, and correct returns. [Applause.] We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions; and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. [Applause.]

We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race and color the full and complete recognition, possession, and exercise of all civil and political rights. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Bush, of California—Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Lampson, of Ohio—I second the motion.

The Chairman—The gentleman from California moves that the resolutions be adopted. The question is now on their adoption.

The motion was unanimously carried by the convention.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

SELECTION OF THE MEMBERS.

The Chairman—The next business before the convention is the nomination of members of the National Committee.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I move the convention proceed to the nomination of members of the National Committee. It was so ordered. Following is the committee:

States and Territories.	*Members.*
Alabama	William Youngblood.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton.
California	Not reported.
Colorado	Not reported.
Connecticut	Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton.
Florida	Not reported.
Georgia	Not reported.
Illinois	David T. Littler.
Indiana	John C. New.
Iowa	James S. Clarkson.
Kansas	John A. Martin.
Kentucky	J. Z. Moore.
Louisiana	Not reported.
Maine	J. Manchester Haynes.
Maryland	James A. Gary.
Massachusetts	William W. Crapo.
Michigan	John B. Sanborn.
Minnesota	M. G. Morton.
Mississippi	John R. Lynch.
Missouri	Robert T. Van Horn.
Nebraska	Church Howe.
Nevada	Thomas Wren.
New Hampshire	Not reported.
New Jersey	Garrett A. Hobart.
New York	John D. Lawson.
North Carolina	L. W. Humphrey.
Ohio	A. L. Conger.
Oregon	John T. Apperson.
Pennsylvania	B. F. Jones.
Rhode Island	Horace A. Jenks.
South Carolina	John V. Johnston.
Tennessee	Not reported.
Texas	C. C. Binkley.
Vermont	George W. Hooker.
Virginia	F. S. Blair.
West Virginia	John W. Mason.
Wisconsin	Edward Sanderson.
Arizona	Clark Churchill.
Dakota	J. Bennett.
District of Columbia	Not reported.
Idaho	Sherman F. Coffin.
Montana	James H. Mills.
New Mexico	Not reported.
Utah	Charles W. Bennett.
Washington	W. D. Miner.
Wyoming	Joseph M. Cary.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts—The formal business of the convention being now all completed, I move that the convention adjourn until 7 o'clock this evening.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the convention now take a recess until 7 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and the convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

THE VETERANS NOT LET IN.

Chairman Henderson rapped the convention to order at thirty-three minutes past 7, and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Under the rules adopted the order of business now is the presentation of candidates for President.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Seats be directed to issue 500 tickets for the admission of veteran soldiers and sailors, to be distributed through the Chairmen of the several State delegations. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. Howe, of Nebraska—I second the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The Chairman—This resolution requires unanimous consent. [Cries of "Object!" "Object!" and "Question!"]

The Chairman put the question, and the noes were evidently in the majority.

The Chairman—The noes have it. [Applause.]

COMPLETING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman: I rise, sir, to call up the regular business of the convention according to the order of business of the convention. Before we proceed to nominate candidates for President, the respective States should be called to report the members of the National Committee. That business is unfinished, several States not yet having reported. I therefore move that the States which have not yet reported their members of the committee be now called, and that after the reports shall have been made from the several States the Secretary report the members of the committee from the respective States in order that we may know that the list is correct.

The Chairman—The Secretary will call the States that have not sent up their members.

The Secretary—California.

A Delegate—Pass California for the present.

The Secretary—Colorado.

A Delegate—Pass for the present.

The Secretary—Florida.

A Delegate—Pass for the present.

The Secretary—Georgia.

A Delegate—The delegation from Georgia present the name of F. E. Buckley.

The Secretary—Louisiana.

A Delegate—Not yet ready.

The Secretary—New Hampshire.

A Delegate—Not yet ready to report.

The Secretary—Tennessee.

A Delegate—Not yet ready to report.

The Secretary—District of Columbia.

There was no response.

The Secretary—New Mexico.

A Delegate—Pass New Mexico for the present.

The Secretary—That is all that have not reported.

Senator Sabin, of Minnesota—I notice that Minnesota was passed. The delegation direct me to name Matthew G. Morton.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania—I now ask, sir, that the names reported from the different States be reported to the convention by the Secretary, in order that the convention may know that it is a correct list. [Cries of "No!" "No!"] I make that motion, Mr. Chairman. [Cries of "No!" and "Sit down!"]

The Chairman—The motion is only in order by unanimous consent. The Secretary will now call the roll of States, and when the name of a State having a candidate to present is called the member selected to make the presentation will come forward and speak from this stand, to be followed by gentlemen selected to second such nomination.

Mr. Bayne—What was the disposition made of the motion I have made?

The Chairman—The Chair informs the gentleman that the list is not yet complete.

Mr. Bayne—I cannot hear. [Cries of "Sit down!" and great disorder.]

The Chairman—The list of the National Committee is not yet complete. When the names of all have been sent in the Chair will have the roll called.

Mr. Bayne sat down. [Applause.]

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY

PUT IN NOMINATION BY A. C. BRANDEGEE.

The Secretary then began the call of States. There was no response until Connecticut was reached.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the Convention: Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut.

Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are here to select a Chief Magistrate for thirty-eight States and 55,000,000 millions of people. If we choose wisely the selection of June will be the election of November, and March will inaugurate in lineal and continuous succession the seventh Republican President of the United States. [Applause.] If we be bewildered to a fatal choice, the solid South, which has already captured the Capitol, will occupy the White House, and the results of the War will be rolled backward for a generation.

We are, sir, the accredited representatives from every State and all the Territories of a party to the wisdom and patriotism of whose great leaders human liberty and human progress owe more than to any political organization since Governments were instituted among mankind. To it impartial history will accord a Union saved; a Constitution maintained and reinfused with a larger spirit of liberty; a race emancipated, enfranchised, regenerated, and disenthralled; the credit of a Union preserved; specie payments resumed; all rights for all men secured; and American labor dignified, ennobled, and protected. [Applause.] With such a proud history in the past, and such high hopes for the future, we stand pledged, sir, not to make shipwreck of an organization in which the interests and honor of our country are still wrapped up. Never before, to a National Convention, was such an opportunity presented or the path of duty made so plain. The great tidal wave has ebbed. It has left wrecks along the shore and disclosed only the flats and shallows. The counsels of our opponents are confused. They have been smitten again with judicial blindness. The heart of the great American people instinctively and unmistakably turns once more to the Republican party. [Applause.]

The supreme duty of the hour is for that party, in this convention, to select a candidate under whom we can surely and grandly win. [Applause.] Such a candidate must, first of all, be a true and tried Republican; one whose name alone shall stand for a platform; one who has the courage of his convictions; one whose convictions on all great questions have been always right; right on the War; right on reconstruction; right on each and every one of the constitutional amendments; right on resumption; right on the currency; right on the tariff; right on civil rights, and right on civil-service reform. [Applause].

Standing, sir, in this great presence, in this historic hall, inspired by the memory of the great leaders and martyrs of our faith who look down in benediction upon this scene, impressed with a profound conviction of the importance of the trust with which I stand charged, I am requested to nominate such a candidate to the brethren of other States by the Republicans of Connecticut; and in their name, and on their behalf, I nominate one who fulfills all these conditions, and who, in the largest degree, represents the fitness and the availability of a candidate, and whose name can lead to certain victory in November, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. [Loud applause.] Mr. President, the delegates from Connecticut sit in this grand council of the party uninstructed, uncommitted, and unpledged. They are here, sir, free to speak, free to hear, free to deliberate and to decide. They offer to you the name of their great leader and Senator as the best which in their judgment this convention can select. If it is the best make our choice yours. If you have a better we will cheerfully make your choice ours. [Applause.] But wherever the lot may fall, and whoever the candidate may be, we pledge ourselves in advance, with unhesitating, ungrudging loyalty, with all our hearts, with all our votes, and with all our might, to support the nominee. [Applause.]

Gen. Hawley was born in North Carolina. [Applause.] He draws from Southern blood, and Southern soil, and Southern skies the generous chivalry of a nature that abhors cant, and hypocrisy, and falsehood, and feels a stain like a wound. [Applause.] Thirty-four years ago he came a poor, bare-footed, penniless boy to the rugged soil of Connecticut, where, breathing its free air, listening to its free speech, and taught in its free schools, he laid the foundations of a manly character and life in principles which are as enduring as Connecticut's everlasting hills. As a young man he became a citizen of New York, and drew from the classic shades of old Hamilton College that culture which graces the sinewy Saxon in his speech. He studied law with honest John Hooker, of Hartford—that John the Baptist of the Free-Soil movement whose voice even then was crying loud for repentance of the Nation's great sin. But the fire was kindled in the young man's soul, and he could not stand the quiddities and the dusty maxims of the law while human beings were being hunted over the mountains of New England under the Fugitive-Slave act, and when Boston Court-House was hung with chains, he threw away his Coke and Blackstone, and could plead after that no less sacred cause than that of the emancipation of the rights of men. [Applause.] He started the first Free-Soil paper in Connecticut, to become in time the leading Republican newspaper of New England.

At last the storm-cloud burst, and the gun fired at Sumter echoed around the world. He first caught the call of Abraham Lincoln sitting in his office. He saw the great crowd in the old State Court-House. Reading the proclamation, he threw aside his books and walked down amongst them, saying: "The time has come. I can stay here no longer. Who will go with me?"

He was the first man in Connecticut that enlisted in the first regiment that left that soil for the defense of the Capital. [Loud applause.] He was the last man to leave the stricken field of Bull Run. The English historian of that rout writes: "Hawley brought up in good order his little Connecticut company, while the Union army was flying back, stricken, to Washington." [Cheers.] He fought the War through, from a private, and from Bull Run, until that day when the Democratic party laid down its arms under the apple tree of Appomattox. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] He went in with a musket; he came out as a Major-General. But, sir, it is not in the purple testament of bleeding war that his name is written amongst the foremost. He stands as well in the front rank of debaters, orators, and Senators. There is no State where his voice has not been heard preaching the gospel of Republicanism. He was a Republican before the Republican party was born. [Laughter and applause.] He believed in its creed before it was formulated. [Loud cheers.] There is no question in the Senate of the United States which has not received his intelligent support; he has been thoroughly devoted to all measures of legislation which concern the interests and the honor of our country at home and abroad. In that dark hour for the Nation's faith, when it seemed as if the old ship was to be swept by the storm of repudiation from its moorings, it was Hawley's voice that proclaimed from the very seat that you, sir, now occupy that every dollar of the Nation's debt should be as sacred as a soldier's grave. [Loud applause.]

If he shall seem to some to come from too near the North Star let me remind you that never since this party was born have you given it a candidate from the East, while the men of that section for a generation have cheerfully supported the candidate of your choice. Mr. President, if this man is nominated it will be the humiliation of no other candidate. There will be nothing to be forgiven or forgotten; nothing to be unsaid or taken back. His nomination will be like passing an act of oblivion over the dreadful dissensions in other States which have brought this party to the gateway of the grave. If he is nominated all elements can support him, for he is a radical conservative and a conservative radical, the friend of Garfield and the friend of Grant. [Applause.] Sir, if he is nominated—[loud applause and cheers]—if he should be nominated tonight this campaign would commence tomorrow and continue until victory is assured. There would be no powder burned to fire in the backs of leaders; it would only be exploded to illuminate the inauguration. The brazen throats of the cannon in yonder square, which are waiting to herald the result of this convention, would not have time to cool before his name would be caught up by 10,000 tongues of electric flame. It would sweep down from the old Pine-Tree State; it would go over the hills and valleys of New England; it would insure you Connecticut by 10,000 majority; it would weld together with fervent heat the dissentients in New York; it would blaze through the State of Garfield, that daughter of Connecticut more beautiful than her mother [applause]; it would carry Southern States, for he is the only candidate that this party would ever have named who was born on Southern soil [applause]; it would please all parties and all professions, for he is a lawyer, editor, soldier, statesman, and orator [applause]; it would please the people, for he is what the people have all loved, God Almighty's noblest work—an honest man. [Loud applause.] Such a nomination, sir, would sweep from the storm-vexed coast of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the peaceful sea. If he is elected, in the vigor of his life and the plenitude of his powers, beloved at home and respected abroad, with our free institutions and our imperial token, we should need no Bartholdi statue standing at the gateway of commerce with uplifted torch to typify the Genius of Liberty enlightening the world, but our history under a Republican President, administered upon Republican policy, would of itself bear witness to all times and to all people that this is the greatest, freest, and most prosperous country which the sun in his course has ever looked down upon. [Loud applause.]

JOHN A. LOGAN.

NOMINATED BY SENATOR CULLOM.

When the Secretary reached Illinois in the call of States Senator Cullom came to the platform amidst an outburst of applause and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, twenty-four years ago the Second National Convention of the Republican party met in this city and nominated its first successful candidate for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln led the Republican party to its first great victory and stands today in the estimation of the world as the grandest figure and most majestic figure in all modern time. [Applause.] Again in 1868 another Republican Convention came together in this city and nominated as its candidate for President of the United States another eminent citizen of Illinois, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant [great and prolonged applause]; and the Republican party was again victorious. Still again in 1880 the Republican party turned its face toward this political Mecca where two successful campaigns had been organized, and the martyred Garfield led the Republican hosts to another glorious victory. [Prolonged cheers and applause.] Mr. President and fellow-citizens, it is good for us to be here. There are omens of victory in the air. History repeats itself. There are promises of triumph to the Republican party in holding its National nominating conventions in this great emporium of the Northwest. [Applause.]

The Commonwealth of Illinois, which has never wavered in its devotion to Republican principles since it gave to the Nation—aye, to the world—the illustrious Lincoln, has commissioned me, through its Republican voters, to present to this convention for its consideration as the standard-bearer of the Republican party another son of Illinois, one whose name will be recognized from one end of this land to the other as an able statesman, a brilliant soldier, and an honest man, Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

He is a native of the State which he now represents in the councils of the Nation. Reared among the youth of a section where every element of manhood is early brought into play, he is eminently a man of the people, identified with them in interest, in taste, and in feeling, and enjoying their sympathy, respect, and con-

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (excluding Sunday) one year....$10.00
Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month....1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year....5.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year....5.00
Saturday edition, double sheet....2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages....2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year....1.00

PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.

For 5 weeklies (one free to agent)....5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.
Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Foreign and Domestic. Per Copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper....2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper....4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:
NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1313 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Neuendorff's Opera Company in "A Trip to Africa."

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Dollars and Sense."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "The Duke's Motto."

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Callender's Minstrels.

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Charles A. Gardner in "Karl the Peddler."

Wood's Museum. Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Chicago Driving-Park. West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Trotting at 2 p. m.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Cleveland Clubs at 3:30.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508 A. F. & A. M., 144 Twenty-second-st.—Regular Communication Friday evening, June 6, 1884. Important work. Visitors welcome. W. P. PRENTISS, W. M.

SOVEREIGNTY LODGE, 148, I. O. B. B.—The members are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our Brother Marcus Kohn at 1 p. m. Friday, from his late residence, 237 Rush-st. A. NORDEN, Secretary.

MONTJOIE COMMANDERY, NO. 53, K. T.—Stated Conclave for work this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock at Asylum, 78 Monroe-st. (American Express Co.'s Building). Visiting fraters courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander. LEWIS LODER HINMAN, Recorder.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1884.

THE new Chamber of Commerce at Minneapolis was formally opened yesterday.

CONGRESSMAN WILKINS was renominated by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio District yesterday.

THE Philadelphia cricketers easily defeated the gentlemen cricketers of Ireland in a match at Dublin yesterday.

THE bill to amend Thurman's act amending the Funding bill will be considered in the House the 14th and 15th inst.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the American Minister to England, has intimated that he will resign at an early date.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in San Francisco for a grand Republican demonstration in the event of Blaine being nominated.

A FIRE broke out in McAllister & Co.'s planing-mill at Cleveland, O., yesterday morning. The damage amounted to $50,000.

THE *News-Journal* of Cincinnati, a Democratic organ, was sold to Edgar M. Johnson, representing guarantors and creditors. The price is $25,000.

DURING the week the bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $8,000,000. In the same time there has been a slight increase of bullion in the Bank of France.

LIEUT. RICE, of the United States army, while asleep, walked off a train in motion near Mexico, Mo., Wednesday night and was killed. He was a somnambulist.

THE Convention of the American Home Missionary Society completed its fifty-eighth annual meeting at Saratoga yesterday. Much miscellaneous business was transacted during the day.

AT the British Grand Lodge of Masons yesterday resolutions were adopted, on the motion of Lord Carnarvon, expressing regret at the recent anti-Masonic encyclical letter of the Pope.

A STRIKE of the Philadelphia and Camden, (N. J.) shoemakers is threatened on account of the refusal of the manufacturers to advance the wages of the hand-sewers. The strike will affect 7,000 persons.

LOSSES by fires in the United States during the first five months of the present year are estimated at $46,750,000. The losses for the month of May aggregated $9,200,000, being the largest for any May since 1875.

INTENSE anxiety prevails in all parts of New Jersey as to the outcome of the Chicago Convention. Threats are freely made against any New Jersey delegate who betrays his trust and votes against Blaine.

THE Kansas delegation marched through some of the principal business streets, headed by a brass band, to the Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific, where a meeting was held. Mr. Ady, of Kansas, addressed the meeting. He said the delegation from his State was solid for Blaine. The people of Kansas were all for him. It would not be safe for any Kansas delegate to disregard the wishes of the people and vote against him. J. W. Jones, of Missouri, and J. W. Bodwell, of Maine, also addressed the gathering, which was very enthusiastic throughout.

COL. TOM BUFORD, of Kentucky, who killed Judge Elliott, was returned to the Central Lunatic Asylum at Louisville yesterday. He escaped from that place a year ago. He presented a pitiable spectacle yesterday, and probably will not live long.

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED Republicans of Montgomery County, Indiana, asked the delegates from the Eighth District of that State to vote for James G. Blaine in the Chicago Convention. The dispatch is signed by the leading Republicans of Montgomery County.

OREGON was carried by the Republicans in Tuesday's election by 5,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by a majority of fourteen. This insures the election of a Republican successor to Senator Slater (Democrat). The Republicans elect their Congressman.

THE House Committee on Elections recommend that the various contestants and the members whose seats were contested, no matter what the result, be allowed sums varying from $3,500 to $1,000 each. Contests will soon become profitable investments, if they have not already.

WEDNESDAY the Alabama Democrats nominated Gov. O'Neal for another term and Secretary-of-State Phelan and M. C. Burke for Auditor. They completed their ticket yesterday by nominating T. C. McClellan for Attorney-General and S. Palmer for State Superintendent of Schools.

THE St. Louis Municipal Legislature has passed an ordinance giving permission for the construction of an elevated railroad from the western limits of the city to the centre, with branches to the northern and southern limits. A number of New York capitalists are concerned in the enterprise.

THE Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday and steadier, except that wheat was weakened by finer weather and oats were stronger. As compared with Wednesday pork closed unchanged, lard 2½c higher, meats a shade lower, wheat ⅝c lower, corn ⅛c lower, and oats 1c higher.

FIVE HUNDRED laborers employed by contractors on the construction of the South Pennsylvania Railroad struck yesterday. They have assumed a threatening attitude. They got into a fight among themselves last evening and one man was killed. The contractors say they will employ Italian laborers instead of the strikers.

IT has been ascertained that Gen. Babcock and his companions came to their death by the capsizing of a boat after the steering-oar had been broken. Gen. Babcock clung to the boat until she reached the shore breakers, when he was torn off and drowned. His life was insured for $30,000, and the amount will immediately be paid to his widow.

THE Connecticut Democrats in State Convention yesterday adopted resolutions declaring in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and elected Gov. Waller, A. E. Burr of the Hartford *Times*, John C. Bixbee of New Haven, and William H. Barnum, of mule notoriety, delegates-at-large. The convention was in favor of Tilden, but the delegates are not instructed.

DEMOCRATIC Senators and Congressmen have generally come to the conclusion that Tilden is now out of the Presidential race. They have no doubt that he is firm in his purpose not to be a candidate, and are beginning to discuss available men. The New York Congressmen are divided in their choice. The majority prefer Flower, the others Cleveland.

A SECRET meeting of the Arthur men was held in Battery D Armory yesterday. Speeches were made by Silas B. Dutcher, Frank Hatton, Senator Mahone, and several others. The Southern delegates were appealed to to stand by Arthur, and all were warned against giving any comfort or support to the Edmunds men. There were less than 200 present, and all were not delegates.

WILLIAM MAYER, editor of the *New-Yorker Zeitung and German Herald*, telegraphed to Chicago yesterday emphatically denying the statement that the German-Americans are opposed to Blaine. On the contrary, the German-Americans are most kindly disposed to Blaine, and are fully aware of his liberal sympathies and liberal ideas. Carl Schurz's hostility to Blaine, Mr. Mayer asserts, is entirely of a personal nature.

THE Vermont Democrats in convention at Montpelier yesterday went through the form of nominating candidates for State officers. The following are the nominees: Governor, L. W. Redington; Lieutenant-Governor, N. P. Bowman; State Treasurer, Henry Gillet; Secretary of State, H. F. Brigham. The following were elected delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention: B. B. Smalley, John C. Burke, Amos Aldrich, and Frank H. Bascom. They are not instructed, but are for Tilden if he accepts. Every allusion to the Sage of Greystone was rapturously applauded.

THE Maryland Democratic Convention adopted a platform yesterday the principal plank of which deals with the tariff question in a juggling way. It declares that no duty should be imposed upon any article "above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue; also that maximum revenue duty should be imposed upon luxuries." The Maryland Bourbons who drafted this plank probably do not know what it means themselves or what they intended it to mean. The other resolutions are made up of the usual affirmations and denunciations, except one which suggests a modification of the National-Bank law.

WE desire to ask the managers and promoters of the scheme to spring Gen. Sherman on the convention as a "dark horse" who of them can give the convention assurance that Gen. Sherman ever was, or is now, or intends to be in the future, a Republican? When did he ever declare himself a member of the Republican party? When did he ever vote a Republican ticket? Don't they know that the Democrats have always claimed him as belonging to their party? If they don't, everybody else does. What sort of a Republican Administration would Gen. Sherman give the country? How long would he be in accord with the Republican members of Congress? Would there not be another Andy Johnson Administration? Is it safe to take such a leap in the dark for the sake of finding a candidate on whom the discordant anti-Blaine factions can combine in order to defeat the popular choice? Suppose this scheme be successfully carried out and Gen. Sherman nominated, have the schemers thought out the sort of campaign they will have before them, and the objections that will be made by multitudes of Republican voters to ratifying their action?

THE TRIBUNE has already directed attention to the rumors in regard to the contemplated treachery of a number of the Illinois delegates by going over to Arthur when Logan's candidacy is abandoned. During the last twenty-four hours this sort of talk has increased in all the hotel headquarters, and the names of Senator Cullom, who made the nominating speech for Logan last night, and of Gov. Hamilton, who with Cullom stands at the head of the Illinois delegation, are openly mentioned as parties to the underhand work that is going on. THE TRIBUNE is not prepared to believe these reports of double-dealing, but the frequency of the whisperings cannot be ignored. It may be that the Arthur managers have put the rumors in circulation with the purpose of magnifying their prospects. From whatever source they emanate, they are causing deep mutterings of condemnation on the part of Illinois people. If any of the Illinois delegates outside of one or two districts shall vote for Arthur at any stage of the proceedings they will betray the notorious preference of their constituents knowingly and treacherously, and they will not be able to escape the penalty of their perfidy. There is no mistaking the sentiment of Illinois Republicans, whether they be regarded as a body or in sections. They were willing that Logan should be brought forward as a "favorit son," and that he should be complimented by the Illinois delegation and given whatever chance there may be for his nomination. After that Illinois is for Blaine, and if any of her delegates go over to the Bread-and-Butter Brigade and sell her out they will not outlive the obloquy which shall be visited upon them. The higher the men stand now who yield to temptation the greater their fall will be when their treachery becomes known.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The first impression the country will receive from the promulgation of the platform of the Republican National Convention is, that it is courageous, outspoken, and unequivocal in its character. There may be some declarations to which every Republican voter is not ready to subscribe, for perfect agreement among the five millions of men who vote the Republican ticket is not to be expected on all details of policy. But there is nothing double-faced about it. It takes direct issue with the Democrats on many important questions, and it inaugurates the Presidential campaign with a clear and ringing tone of confidence and explicit avowals of purposes; these qualities will command the attention and admiration of the American people.

We comment in other articles on the two leading features of the platform—viz.: The tariff plank and the resolutions indorsing Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. These are the most salient features of the platform. But other principles are announced of living issues. Bimetallism is indorsed as the true monetary system on the basis of an international standard which shall fix the relative value of gold and silver coinage. The language used is this:

> We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

This is undoubtedly the true and abiding solution of the money question, as well as the aim of the leading thinkers in both Europe and America, and the indorsement it has received at the hands of the convention will appeal to the American people with more force than any other expression it would have been possible to frame on the subject of money.

The declaration in favor of the constitutional power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce and the practical exercise of such power to prevent excessive charges and unjust discrimination by the railroads will be received with hearty applause. The labor interests of the country are given full recognition and hearty consideration; and the permanent restriction of Chinese immigration with farther legislation in the future is explicitly promised to carry out its purpose. The Republican party is thus fully committed against the importation of Mongolian cutunder labor to compete with American workmen. There is also an earnest pledge to go on with the work of civil-service reform, which is entitled to special commendation, because the work has already been inaugurated under the impulse and direction of the Republican party.

The protection of the public domain from corporation greed and absentee landlordism, and the reservation thereof for small holdings by actual settlers, is a sentiment which will find a universal response from the people at this time, and fortunately the Republican party has the reputation of proving true to its pledges, which the Democrats cannot claim if they put forth a similar sentiment. The statement of the pension policy of the Government under Republican auspices, though it may be criticised by economists, will be received with popular favor, and no party will dare take issue with it. The recommendation that Territorial appointments be made from the bona-fide residents of the Territories will be recognized as just and in the nature of reform; and the judgment passed for a vigorous policy to compass the extermination of polygamy will be ratified by the intelligence, patriotism, and morality of the country.

Altogether the platform may be regarded as a vigorous and well-written exposition of Republican doctrine, which is put forth without double meaning or any ulterior purpose to deceive, and it will undoubtedly strengthen any Presidential ticket which shall embody an equal assurance of good faith, courage, and ability in the person of its candidates.

TARIFF REFORM.

The platform of the Republican Convention contains the most skillfully-drawn tariff planks that have appeared in any political declaration of principles for many years.

First, it enunciates in general terms the beneficent purposes which should always be kept in view in legislation of all kinds, including the tariff. It should "afford security." Of course, no good man would think of advocating insecurity. It should be so adjusted that labor and capital should each have its just reward, and "the laboring man have his full share in the National prosperity."

These ringing and bold utterances effectually squelch any bad men who might come forward to advocate that labor and capital should not have their just reward, and that the laboring man should not have his full share in the prosperity of the Nation.

In the second part of the tariff statement there is a deserved rebuke of the "so-called economic system of the Democratic party." That party has shown itself utterly incapable of dealing with the question of tariff revision or reform. It had the power in Congress from 1875 to 1881 and accomplished absolutely nothing. It failed to make any reductions, correct any irregularities, or do anything, and it has spent the last six months in this Congress tinkering at the tariff, and broke down after effecting nothing, showing that it is completely incapable of dealing with the subject.

The third paragraph of the Republican tariff plank speaks out the intentions of the party of dealing with the question prudently and judiciously. It says:

> The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce *the surplus*, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country.

When the inequalities of the tariff are corrected and the surplus derived from it reduced to proper dimensions by methods which will not injure labor and yet relieve the people of unnecessary burdens no reformer can justly complain; and the Republican party only is capable of doing this work and doing it well. Their opponents have made a muddle and a failure as often as they have attempted the task.

A BLAINE NIGHT.

The interest of yesterday's session of the convention centered in the evening. The routine work of adopting the reports of the Committees on Credentials, Rules and Resolutions, and naming the members of the National Committee in the morning was a quiet prelude to the stormy work of the evening, when the convention assemblage resolved itself into a mass-meeting for Blaine. The attendance was so immense that at last the doors had to be closed against all save delegates and members of the press. It was a Blaine crowd and a Blaine night in spite of the effort of the politicians, officeholders, and machine men to get up a boom for Arthur.

After the nominations of Hawley and Logan, which had their little round of applause, the enthusiasm became fast and furious. When Maine was called for a nomination the house burst into a frenzy of applause that lasted fully twenty minutes. People clapped, stamped, sang, waved hats, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas, stripped the decorations from the sides of the gallery until the air was full of the waving flags and shields in all parts of the house. During the overpowering and deafening din a white plumed helmet of flowers was raised near the Chairman's desk, which served to intensify the din. It lasted until people were exhausted and had to rest, but it continually broke out anew during the speech of Judge West, the blind orator from Ohio, and the seconds made to the nomination from Minnesota, Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania, the last by the veteran Republican, Galusha A. Grow. When New York was reached the machine men on the floor attempted to rival the Blaine shout, but it failed to match the voice of the people. It was nearly as long in duration, but it was feeble in volume as compared with the other, and it lacked every element of spontaneity, enthusiasm, and heartiness which had characterized the Blaine ovation. It was a tiresome shout. It was made after a hard effort. The Blaine shout increased in great pulsations, wave after wave; the Arthur shout was monotonous in its quantity and quality. The one was genuine; the other made for the occasion. The one was the voice of the people; the other the clank of the machine.

A BLAINE PLATFORM.

The only man yet named as a Republican candidate for the Presidency whom the platform fairly fits is James G. Blaine. It is a Blaine platform in all its leading features. If Blaine had written it himself as an expression of his sentiments it could not more clearly have reflected them. It not only contains the sentiments of Blaine, but it illustrates his characteristics. There is no trimming or hedging in it. It contains no compromises. It has no weak evasions, no planks that say one thing and mean another. It is bold, courageous, and outspoken, and in every one of these respects it resembles him. With such a platform and such a candidate, who represents every utterance in it with the strength of a conviction and with all the emphasis of experience, the record of this convention would be consistent and complete. There would be no need for Mr. Blaine to define himself beyond subscribing to the platform, because it embodies his opinions. The whole country would accept the platform as representing the political creed of Mr. Blaine as he has exemplified it in speech, writings, and in all the events of his political career.

While all the planks are consistent with Mr. Blaine's public career and with his public expressions of sentiment, there are two that peculiarly belong to him and to which not one of the other candidates thus far named can lay claim; and to this extent his powerful influence has shaped the policy of the Republican party and strengthened it to a degree that amounts to new departures. We refer to the anti-Chinese and foreign-policy planks. The former not only recognizes and supports what has already been done in restricting Chinese immigration and removing the destructive competition of servile imported Asiatic with American free labor, but it goes further and demands by further legislation to perfect the prohibition of the Mongolian locusts that would devour the subsistence of American workmen. No other candidate named before this convention can claim to have a record which fits that plank except Blaine.

Mr. Arthur has disclaimed the ideas advanced in it by his official veto, and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Harrison have opposed them by speech and vote in Congress. Mr. Logan was paired on the wrong side of the question. Mr. Blaine boldly and vigorously enunciated the doctrine of the platform long ago and plainly foreshadowed the demands which would be made upon the party and which now have been adopted and sent forth to the country as its policy.

The foreign-policy plank exactly represents Mr. Blaine's foreign policy and, though brief, concisely represents that policy in its length and breadth. We quote the plank in full to show how completely it embodies his well-known sentiments:

> The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall *refrain from meddling in American affairs*—the policy which seeks peace and trade with all Powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.
>
> We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, *that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens* and the interests of American commerce; and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a *navy which takes no law from superior force*.

In the closing chapters of his book, entitled "From Lincoln to Garfield," Mr. Blaine, speaking of our foreign relations, says:

> Tranquil at home, developing its inexhaustible resources with a rapidity and success unknown in history, bound in sincere friendship and beyond the possibility of hostile rivalry with the other Republics of the continents, standing midway between Asia and Europe, a Power on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, with no temptations to intermeddle in the questions which disturb the Old World, the Republic of the United States desires to live in amicable relation with all peoples, demanding only the abstinence of foreign intervention in the development of that policy which her political creed, her territorial extent, and the close and cordial neighborhood of kindred governments have made the essential rule of her National life.

There is no difference between this statement and that in the platform, which in substance affirms that while this country has no desire to intermeddle with foreign matters it at the same time demands without any reservation that foreign countries shall not interfere with us. That is Mr. Blaine's foreign policy, and if the Committee on Resolutions had gone to Mr. Blaine's book for a declaration on this point they could not have expressed it more aptly or vigorously. We submit to the delegates of this convention the questions: Who stands squarely upon this platform? Whose record is it that lines so nearly with every expression of policy and principle contained in it from Alpha to Omega? Among all the candidates, which one embodies this platform by every word and act of his official life so completely and perfectly as James G. Blaine?

THE NATIONAL-COMMITTEE RULE.

The new rule governing the membership of the Republican National Committee, which was adopted by the convention yesterday, provides that only such persons shall serve on that committee as are eligible as Presidential Electors. The Constitution of the United States provides that "No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." Under the new rule, therefore, no member of Congress and no officeholder under the General Government can be a member of the National Committee.

It is hoped and believed that this rule will render efficient service in protecting the National Conventions and the conduct of the Republican campaigns in the future from undue and improper influences emanating from the Administration. The practical consideration which induced the convention to adopt the rule was, it is true, of a more selfish character. The new Civil-Service act makes it unlawful for any officer of the Government to solicit or receive subscriptions for political purposes from any other officer or employé of the Government. The enforcement of this law would seriously embarrass any National Committee made up in large part of Government officials, as is the rule. Members of Congress should also be excluded from the committee to meet with a strict compliance with the spirit of the Civil-Service act. If the National Committee were to include members of Congress and Government officials, and the law were not enforced which prohibits such persons from soliciting contributions to the campaign fund from other Government officials, then it would be impossible to avoid scandals similar to that arising from Hubbell's conduct during the campaign of 1880. If the National Committee be made up of citizens who are not under the immediate constraint of the Civil-Service act they will be free to institute vigorous campaign measures without subjecting themselves or their party to the charge of violating the civil-service rules.

Aside from this consideration it will be for the benefit of the Republican party to have the general management of its National interests intrusted to citizens who are not personally identified with the Administration or the ruling faction of Congress. Such a committee will be more inclined than any committee of officeholders to consult the popular will in preference to the behests of the professional politicians, and the nearer the Republican party organization can be kept to the people the better will its chances be for success at the polls and the fulfillment of its mission. Hence the adoption of the new rule may be regarded as another evidence of the fair and progressive spirit which controls Republican councils.

ROCK ISLAND'S NEW DIRECTOR.

In the excitement of the preliminary struggles of the Presidential election the result of a contest so unimportant in comparison as the election of Directors for the Rock Island Railroad is not likely to receive any very marked attention. But there are one or two things about the latter that are worthy of consideration. The defeat of Vanderbilt or of the influence that has guided Mr. Vanderbilt in his crusade against the present management of the Rock Island is not the only interesting feature of that election, nor, indeed, the most important. An event that will be regarded by the stockholders of Rock Island, and, in fact, by the public at large, as of much greater significance is the disappearance of Mr. Jay Gould from the board and the substitution for him of Mr. Marshall Field, of this city.

Pains are taken by the managers of Rock Island to reiterate that the dropping of Mr. Gould is due only to the pressure of his private business which makes it impossible for him to devote to the affairs of the company the time that they should receive from every Director. This may be so, but it is not to escape notice that this preoccupation of Mr. Gould seems to have been discovered by others than by himself. Mr. Gould has always been fond of keeping good financial company. He often buys large blocks of stock for the sole purpose of making his way into the direction of corporations controlled by the class of powerful men whom he wishes to allure or intimidate into associating themselves with him in his enterprises. It does not appear very plausible that just at this crisis in his affairs, when the vast properties which he has built up on the lists of the Stock Exchange are apparently wavering between higher and lower prices, uncertain whether the moral liquidation in progress has gone far enough or not, that Mr. Gould would entirely of his own motion put himself out of the aristocratic financial society with which he was identified in the Rock Island.

Whatever view may be taken of the disappearance of Mr. Gould from the Directory of this great Western road—whether it be attributed to an awakened sense on the part of his former associates that those who wish to receive the confidence of the public must keep the right kind of company, or to their interior knowledge that Mr. Gould was no longer to be the same financial Napoleon that he has been, and was therefore not to be tolerated any longer from fear—whatever it be, there can be no doubt as to the public feeling with regard to his successor. The appearance in the Directory of the Rock Island of one of the great merchants of the country will be welcomed everywhere as a harbinger of a better era in American railroad management.

The West is destined to be the principal owner of the stocks of the railroads that penetrate its territory. Too long have the people of this part of the country had to submit to purely—though not pure—Wall-street management of those great lines of transportation. Not only are local needs often entirely ignored by these absentee managers, but the management of the corporations has in many cases become infected with the worst Wall-street vices of the maladministration of trusts. The investors of this part of the country want more Western men in the Directories of Western roads, and they want less, a good deal less, of the New York style of using inside information and inside opportunities for personal profit at the expense of the stockholders.

The new Director of Rock Island stands for all these wants; the outgoing Director stands for all the worst abuses of American railroad management. We have freely and fully criticised the abuses of corporate trusts, and we are glad to be able to speak with praise and hopefulness of this new departure.

ONE of the most interesting things about the recent disclosures in the financial world is the revelation of the extraordinary incompetence of many of the men to whom great enterprises are intrusted. The statement of President Riddle, of the Penn Bank of Pittsburg, reads like the driveling of a lusus naturæ in the world of finance. He confesses that when he found that his subordinates had loaned too much money on oil to men who could not repay, and whose security could not be sold for enough to make the bank whole, he went into a pool to speculate in oil to recoup the bank's losses. This was foolishness enough to make a conservative banker of the old style die of fright, but it was not the full measure of this banker's folly. When he went into this pool he let everybody know what he was doing. This was so well understood that, as he tells us, it was common talk on the Oil Exchange that the Penn Bank had "a little pool" to make enough to balance some bad accounts. The simplicity that to correct one mistake could plunge into mistakes ten times worse is only surpassed by the infantile innocence that imagined the harpies of the exchange would let the imbeciles carry out their unworldly plan of beating the aforesaid harpies out of the money with which to reimburse the bank. The harpies did just what any man of the world could have predicted with assurance. They let the Penn Bank pool put in their last dollar, and when it was evident that there was no more coming to be gobbled up the Standard Oil Company reached out its claws and swept the board. Then President Riddle found that Directors who would consent to such operations would steal. They sold out their oil in advance of the pool, and when the bank decided to close they slipped around on the sly and drew out all their own money. When they could not strip the bank of anything more they took away all that the President had. The story which the President has published in his own defense is perhaps the most remarkable display ever made of that kind of financial aberration which an impalpable line divides from rascality.

GEN. POWELL CLAYTON gives a very satisfactory reason for supporting Blaine in preference to Arthur. He says:

> The assertion has been made in certain newspapers that I had pledged myself and the Arkansas delegation to Mr. Arthur and am now unfairly leaving him. The fact is that I have never spoken or written a word to him on the subject of his candidacy. I felt friendly to him and do yet, and if he had developed sufficient strength in his own State and other Northern States that give Republican majorities I would have supported him, and I think the Arkansas delegation would have joined me in this conclusion, although three of the delegates have from the first been adverse to him. Our State Convention was the second one held, Louisiana holding the first. As that time no Northern State had voiced its wishes, hence we had no light on the subject of Northern preference, and for that very reason our State Convention gave no indication whatever as to how its delegates should vote, it being generally understood that our unpledged delegation at Chicago should be governed by the result of the conventions in the States that give Electoral votes. When I ascertained that Arthur had carried only about *twelve Republican Congressional delegations in the Union*, and had failed to carry his own State, I reluctantly came to the conclusion that his candidacy was hopeless.

THE reduction in the debt, less cash in the Treasury, for the month of May was four and three-quarter millions ($4,763,241.20). This brings the total reduction for eleven months up to nearly ninety-two millions ($91,823,715). The average monthly reduction has therefore been about eight and one-third millions, and should the reduction for June be equal to the average the total reduction for the fiscal year would be $100,000,000. It is with this surplus pouring into the Treasury month by month that the Democratic majority in the House, which has the exclusive control of revenue legislation, has failed to take one cent from the burdens of the taxpayers. And yet these statesmen intend going before the people and claiming a reëlection at their hands on account of the relief from unnecessary taxation which they have brought about!

SINCE Sunday all the scheming and plotting that have been done have had one sole purpose in view, and that is to beat Blaine. "Anything to beat Blaine" has been the password to the many midnight meetings at various headquarters. The overmastering popular strength of the Man from Maine has forced itself upon the minds of all the Bread-and-Butter Brigade, and how to defeat his nomination and to thwart the popular will has puzzled all their brains. The scheming of the combined officeholders and Senatorial purveyors of patronage has had this one sole end in view.

IF any delegate or any number of delegates in the present convention are urging the claims of a favorit candidate or opposing those of another candidate with threats of bolting, such conduct is not only unworthy but impolitic. Menaces of this kind and hints of the same nature will not influence any loyal Republican to surrender his own convictions or the preference of the constituents he represents. A National Convention of the Republican party cannot be bulldozed into a betrayal of the Republican voters by a few idle threats.

THE Rev. Robert Laird Collier attended service at the Royal Chapel of St. James' Palace a few days ago. He wept when the choir sang, so beautiful was the music. But he adds: "The sermon was nothing. It was, in plain words, so feeble that it was unintelligible. I did not know in the least what the parson was talking about. He strung a lot of words, and phrases, and Scripture texts together that had no sort of sense in them for me. But no matter. Nobody wanted any sermon."

THE New Orleans *Picayune* has the courage to declare that the unseating of Messrs. Peelle and McKinley was a disgraceful piece of business, which will be worth a couple of thousand votes for each of them in the November elections, inasmuch as such action always recoils against the party which resorts to it.

PERSONALS.

Edwin Adams' widow died Friday.

Walt Whitman was 65 years old Saturday.

The "Hon." Tom Faye, for thirty-three years doorkeeper of the New York Stock Exchange, is dead. He had acquired a fortune of $100,000.

It is not generally known that Tennyson in his early life was a grain-speculator. In his "Locksley Hall" he tells that he "dipped into the 'future.'"—*Rochester Post-Express.*

The Duke of Rutland has taken so heavily to heart the removal of the Duke of Wellington's statue from Hyde Park that he writes: "If it were possible I would resign my peerage."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* wants to know "Who are the wretched, nameless, fameless, shameless, brainless, featherless bipeds that murder logic, and language, and truth in the Baltimore *Sun*?"

It is stated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that a wealthy American has offered to give $50,000 to the Marine Biological Association, of England, on condition that the laboratory built with it shall bear his name.

George W. Jones, to whom was first applied the phrase "the watchdog of the Treasury," is living at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., in robust health at the age of 80 years. Mr. Jones served in Congress for eight consecutive terms.

Miss Rachel Ewing, the oldest teacher in the Pittsburg (Pa.) public schools, has just resigned her position at the age of 78. She began when but a girl, and kept at her work until compelled to desist by the infirmities of age.

Prince Stourdza, ex-Hospodar of Moldavia, is dead, aged over 80 years. His first official act was to reintegrate 60,000 peasants in land which had been taken from their fathers by Turks. He freed all his own serfs and 3,000 others, greatly improved Galatz and Jassy, endowed hospitals, schools, and asylums—all this out of his private fortune—and gave agricultural interests such stimulus that land during his administration increased in value fifteen fold.

M. Jundt, a very eminent French painter, who was in the front rank of his profession, financially prosperous, and a great social favorite, has committed suicide. He was unmarried, suffered from gout, and had nobody to take care of him but the concierge. Sitting at the window of his apartment in the Rue d'Assas, Paris, smoking a long pipe, it appears to have suddenly occurred to him that life without the enjoyments he had been accustomed to was not worth living. He jumped out, and was picked up dead on the pavement.

Levi Lincoln Thaxter, husband of Mrs. Celia Thaxter, died in Boston Saturday at the age of 60. He was a fine scholar and critic, and was devoted especially to Greek literature and the poetry of Robert Browning. He had appeared as a reader of Browning upon the platform as well as in private circles, and was an enthusiastic admirer and interpreter of that writer. His home was at Kittery, on the shore opposit the Isle of Shoals, but his winters were mainly spent in Boston.

George I. Seney's picture-gallery has not been broken up, but transferred for the consideration of $350,000 to the Metropolitan Bank, which he and his speculative house so greatly damaged. He owned about 130 paintings, of which there were only two by native artists—Boughton and De Haas. He owned a "Madonna and Angels" of the most approved orthodox flesh-tint, by Bougereau, which Ed Stokes wants for the Hoffman House café as a companion to his $10,000 "Nymphs and Satyr," by Bougereau. There was also in Seney's collection a Meissonier, "The Smoker," a landscape by Turner, two examples of Zamacois, a Rosa Bonheur, and no less than sixteen works of Diaz.

Representative Budd, of California, who was nominated by the Democrats merely as a practical joke and was most unexpectedly elected by a handsome majority, never tires of telling how at first he only laughed at the joke himself, but a few days later made a big stencil plate bearing the words, "Vote for Budd," and then, with his pretty little wife at his side, made a tour of the district, at first on foot and then on a "buckboard," applying the stencil to barns, fences, rocks, trees, houses, churches, and every available spot, until the entire country had literally "budded" out into one tremendous campaign document, while at the same time they shook hands with every man and woman, and kissed all the children, and thus rolled up a thousand majority.

Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, left an estate of $350,000. He leaves $5,000 to the Jefferson Medical College, or the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, or the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, at the discretion of the executor. The accumulated interest of this amount is to be paid every five years, under the name of the Samuel D. Gross prize, to the writer of the best essay illustrative of some subject in surgical pathology or surgical practice, founded upon original investigation. The essayist must be an American citizen. Dr. Gross' medical library, museum, and diagrams are left to the executor's choice of the same three institutions on condition that a fire-proof apartment be provided for the reception of the bequest.

The traveler, Ernst von Hesse Wartegg, writes from Queretaro to the Paris *Figaro*: "The Government of the State of Queretaro has erected a large monument of red stone on the spot where the Emperor Maximilian was shot the 19th of June, 1867. Until now this gloomy spot on the Cerro de la Campana has been marked by a pyramid of small stones, which gradually decreased in size owing to the depredations of the ex-Imperial soldiers, who almost daily took away a few stones as a memento of their Emperor. The Emperor's coffin, entirely blood-stained, remains in the Government palace exposed to the desecration of American travelers, who cut pieces off it. The Convent of Santa Cruz, where the Emperor was imprisoned before his death, is falling into ruins, and the room in which the unfortunate Maximilian sat has become almost inaccessible. Monsignore Soria, his last confessor, died a few days ago."

Although on the retired list, Gen. Tecumseh Sherman is still capable of going upon the war-path. The city ordinances of St. Louis do not allow the use of a hose under an ordinary water license, and the Collector of Water Rates accordingly notified Gen. Sherman, who had been indulging in the luxury of a hose, that he must take out a special license for it, or the water would be shut of. He sent back the notice in army style, with his views indorsed on it:

> "This notice is simply an insult to common society. Your own agent came, inspected my entire premises, and I paid you his rates for a year in advance, to February, 1885. The washing of the pavement in front of the house is for the public, and will not be stopped. I pay a man—Allen—for sprinkling the streets; he pays for the water, or he says he does. If a man may not live in St. Louis, I can easily find some place where I will be more welcome, and not be subject to such a nuisance. "W. T. S."

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is noticeable that Curtis, Roosevelt, Andrew White, and other Edmunds leaders just now seem of more importance and influence in anti-Blaine feeling than Warren, Hatton, Dutcher, Burleigh, and the rest of the workers. Allerton, of the Independent Committee, says Arthur is certainly defeated, and hopes Blaine is also. Chauncey Depew says a combination to beat Blaine is impossible. From four to six Edmunds men in New York will go to Blaine instead of Arthur—Hobbs, Martin, Packard, Gilbert, and others. The morning of the third day of the convention dawns with Blaine strongly intrenched, and his forces confident and determined.

The outrageous violation of civil-service rules by Federal officeholders has been severely censured at some of the headquarter meetings. At the Maine quarters a large crowd applauded the scathing remarks of J. Hall Sypher, who, in his speech, said that "Arthur's inability to carry New York was plain, as his representative and friend, Folger, was defeated for the Governorship of the State by a majority of 150,000. The speaker denounced the Administration for allowing Frank Hatton to come from Washington to bulldoze the post-office employés into supporting Arthur, and for permitting Commissioners of Internal Revenue Evans and Dudley to do the same thing. If the bread-and-butter brigade, he said, dictated the nomination, they ought to set out immediately to figure how they would elect him. It was well known that Senator Vest, of Missouri, could get anything he wanted from Arthur by relating an obscene story. The Rebel Senator from South Carolina could purchase any privilege he wanted by a string of bass. If Arthur were nominated he (the speaker) would have to take back everything he had said in his speech, as he would support the nominee if he were Satan himself. His first choice was Blaine, his second Jack Logan, then came Sherman, next the Devil, and then Arthur.

ORDERED OUT OF RUSSIA.

The numerous Englishmen engaged in business in Russia have generally been well treated by the authorities of that country, so that the recent case of Mr. Hilton, an engineer, excites the more attention. Some fifteen years ago he was appointed manager of the immense mining estates owned by Pashkoff, in the Ural Mountains. These have been only once visited by Pashkoff, hence all measures for ameliorating the lot of the peasants have emanated from the manager. Among these was the establishment and supervision of a school for peasant children; and a short time ago he had occasion to complain at the manner in which it was carried on by the village priest. Ineffectual remonstrances ended in a threat to temporarily close the school unless better carried on. The priest reported this direct to Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, said to be a fanatic in religious matters, and the latter, without instituting any inquiry, is alleged to have telegraphed an order to the police that Mr. Hilton was to leave the country in forty-eight hours. Subsequently he was allowed to stay at the Capital for a few weeks to close his affairs, on condition that he does not attempt to return to his former abode. A refusal to investigate the case has been given by the Minister.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta *Englishman* says that the famous Black Hole, which was excavated not long since, has now been filled in and paved over with stone slabs. A tablet of white marble, bearing the following inscription, is ready to be fixed in the immediate neighborhood: "The stone pavement near this marks the position and size of the prison-cell in old Fort William, known to history as the Black Hole of Calcutta."

THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

silence. The safety, the permanency, and the prosperity of the Nation depend upon the courage, the integrity, the intelligence, and the loyalty of its citizens. When yonder starry flag was assailed by enemies in arms, when the integrity of the Union was imperiled by organized treason, when the storm of war threatened the very life of this Nation, this gallant son of the Prairie State resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, returned to his home, and was among the first of our citizens to raise a regiment and to march to the front in defense of his county. [Applause.] Like Douglas, he believed that in time of war men must be either patriots or traitors, and he threw his mighty influence on the side of the Union, and Illinois made a record second to none in the history of States in the struggle to preserve this Government. [Applause.]

Among the large number of the brave soldiers of the late War whose names are proudly written on the scroll of fame none appear more grandly than the name of Logan. [Applause.] His history is a part of the history of the battles of Belmont, of Donelson, of Shiloh, of Vicksburg, of Lookout Mountain, of Atlanta, and of the famous March to the Sea. He never lost a battle. I repeat again, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, he never lost a battle [applause] in all the struggles of the War. When there was fighting to be done he did not wait for orders, neither did he fail to obey orders when received. [Applause.] His plume, like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, was always to be seen at the point where the battle raged the hottest. [Cheers.] During the long struggle of four years he commanded by authority of the Government first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, then an army corps, and finally an army. He remained in the service until the War closed, when, at the head of his army, with the scars of battle upon him, he marched into the Capital of the Nation, and, with the brave men whom he had led on a hundred hard-fought fields, was mustered out of service under the very shadow of the Capitol Building which he had left four years before as a member of Congress to go out and fight the battles of his country. [Applause.]

Then, when the War was over, and gentle peace, which "hath her victories," returned, he was again called by his fellow-citizens to take his place in the councils of the Nation. In a service of twenty years in both Houses of Congress he has shown himself to be no less able and distinguished as a statesman than he was renowned as a soldier. Cautious, prudent, conservative in the advocacy of measures involving the public welfare, ready and eloquent in debate, fearless—yes, I repeat again, fearless—in defense of the rights of the weak against the oppressions of the strong, he stands today—and I say it without disposition to pluck one laurel from the brow of any man whose name may be presented to this convention—I say he stands today in my judgment closer to the great mass of the people of this country than almost any other man now engaging public attention. [Cheers.] No man has done more in defense of those principles which have given life, and spirit, and victory to the Republican party than has John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Cheers.] In all that goes to make up a brilliant military and civil career, and to commend a man to the favor of the people, he, whose name we have presented here tonight, has shown himself to be the peer of the best.

We ask you, therefore, to give him this nomination, because he would not be assailed and he is not assailable. We ask you to nominate him because his public record is so clean that even political calumny dare not attack it. We ask you to nominate him in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of brave veteran volunteer soldiers who are tonight, all over this broad land, standing around the telegraph offices waiting to know whether that gallant leader of the volunteer soldiers of this country is to receive the nomination at your hands. [Cheers.] We ask you to nominate him in behalf of the white and black Republicans of the South who are here by the hundreds appealing to this convention, as the representative of our grand old party, to give your protection and to vindicate them in their rights in the South. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, standing in the midst of this vast assembly of representative citizens of this grand Republic—aye, in the sublime presence of the people themselves, represented here tonight in all their majesty—we offer you the name of a tried hero and patriot, the sagacious and incorruptible statesman, the man who, as we all know, never sulked in his tent; we offer you Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, and ask you to make him your nominee. [Cheers.] If you will give him the nomination he will give you a glorious victory in November next; and when he shall have taken his position as President of this great Republic you may be assured you will have an Administration in the interest of labor, in the interest of education, in the interest of commerce, in the interest of finance, in the interest of peace at home and peace abroad, and in the interest of the prosperity of this great people. [Cheers.]

MISSOURI SECONDS IT.

REMARKS OF GEN. B. M. PRENTISS.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. Prentiss, of Missouri.

Gen. Prentiss—Mr. Chairman: It is a great pleasure for me to stand here tonight to second the nomination just made from a State in which I have resided for forty-one years. It is a glorious privilege for me to stand before this convention and say a word or two by way of seconding the nomination of a man pursuing his own course, endowed with energy, until today he is the equal of any of the great statesmen of our land [applause]; a man pursuing his own course, from poverty up, until tonight he is reaching for the highest round of fame known to earth—that of President of the United States of America; a man who, upon the field of battle led his comrades always to victory; a man who in the Senate of the United States, when the bold enemy of this country, combined with timid allies, sought to annul the solemn findings of an honored court, stepped boldly to the front and cried loud and long: "Hold, in your infamous efforts to place a cloud upon the reputation of a Lincoln and a Garfield." O! it is glorious that I am here tonight. I dare not speak what I feel, but, dear friends, how I love the man that stood by the reputation of the dead when there were but three living ones whose reputations had been assailed, and your speaker at this moment one of the living. A man who has been my friend; a man who has been the friend of humanity; a man who led the Army of the Tennessee on to Washington and there mustered it out of service; a man whose star upon his shoulder shone brighter and brighter as he moved on; that man was John A. Logan, the favorit son of Illinois [applause]; the favorit of the Mississippi Valley; the favorit of the West, and you, gentlemen, if you knew him as we know him—you of the East—would learn to love him. He is a man in a position today to lead on again to victory.

Why, Mr. Chairman, I am not one of those who entertain the idea for a moment that this great Republican party is to be defeated. No! Whoever we nominate is to be the President [applause]—whoever we select. I ask you tonight, I ask you as a friend, I ask you as one representing those who have been true to the party for twenty-eight years—one who has stood by it in all its perils—one who has never yet forsaken it at any time; I ask you—oh, I appeal to you in this convention, consider well and make the best nomination you possibly can. I ask you in behalf of the cripples of this land; I ask you in behalf of all those soldiers of this country; I ask you in behalf of men pleading today with this Nation for aid; I ask you in behalf of the children of this country; I ask you in behalf of humanity to give the nomination to John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman: I believe, sir, that it would be—[at this point the speaker's voice was drowned by what was apparently applause, but which was really the crowd's indulgence in what is known as "guying"].

When Epaminondas, at the battle of Mantinea—[more alleged applause]—I believe it was at the battle of Mantinea—receiving his death wound, his officer uplifted him to the hights above where he could look over the field. They cried when they perceived him. "Oh, why do you weep?" he said to them. "Weep not, dear friends; you are not helpless. Do I not leave you two daughters, Leuctra and Mantinea?" [Applause.]

Ah, John A. Logan leaves more daughters than that. On this Western field of battle he leaves you monuments of his greatness. And tonight the people of Illinois, that love the man, ask of you to come and help us recognize the services of the brightest star in the galaxy of the volunteers of the army. I second the nomination of John A. Logan.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

NOMINATED BY JUDGE WEST, OF OHIO.

The roll-call was resumed, but without any responses until Maine was reached, when a burst of cheering began which lasted for nearly half an hour. The nominee of the Maine statesman was Mr. West, of Ohio, who had two claims to the interest and regard of the convention—his eloquence and his blindness. Both of these reasons held the convention in respectful attention, and the nomination of Mr. Blaine under these circumstances was most enthusiastically received.

Mr. West, as soon as the furor had subsided, spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Convention: As a delegate in the Chicago Convention of 1860, the proudest service of my life was performed by voting for the nomination of that inspired Emancipator, the first Republican President of the United States. [Loud applause.] Four and twenty years of the grandest history in the annals of recorded time have distinguished the ascendency of the Republican party. The skies have lowered; reverses have threatened; our flag is still there [applause], waving above the mansion of the Presidency; not a stain on its folds, not a cloud on its glory. Whether it shall maintain that grand ascendency depends on the action of this great council. [Cheers.] With bated breath the Nation awaits the result. On it are fixed the eyes of twenty millions of Republican freemen in the North. On it, or to it, are stretched forth the imploring hands of ten millions of political bondmen in the South—[loud applause]—while above, from the portals of light, is looking down the immortal spirit of the immortal martyr who first bore it to victory and bade it godspeed. [Applause.] Six times—in six campaigns—has that banner triumphed. That symbol of union, of freedom, of humanity, and of progress, some time borne by that silent man of destiny, the Wellington of American arms, Ulysses the Great—[loud applause]—and last by him whose untimely taking-off the Nation bewailed and wept above great Garfield's grave. [Loud applause.] Shall that banner triumph again? Commit it to the bearing of that chief——

A voice—"James G. Blaine, of Maine," and loud applause, which lasted for several minutes.

Mr. West—Commit it to the bearing of that chief, the inspiration of whose illustrious character and great name will fire the hearts of our young men and stir the blood of our manhood and fervid veterans. The close of the seventh campaign will see that holy ensign spanning the sky like a bow of promise. [Applause.] Political conditions are changed since the accession of the Republican party to power. The mighty issues of struggling freedom and bleeding humanity, which convulsed the continent and racked the Republic, united, inspired the forces, the patriotism, and the force of humanity in one consolidated phalanx. These great issues have ceased their contention; the subordinate issues resulting therefrom are settled and buried away with the dead issues of the past. The odds of a Solid South are against us. Not an Electoral gun can be expected from that section. If triumph come the North—the Republican States of the North—must furnish the conquering battalion; from the farm, the anvil, and the loom; from the mine, the workshop, and the desk; from the huts of the trapper on snowy Sierra, from the hut of the fisherman on the banks of the Hudson. As the Republican States must furnish this conquering battalion, if triumph, does not sound political wisdom dictate and demand that a leader shall be given to them whom our people will follow, not as conscripts advancing by funeral marches to certain defeat, but a grand civic hero, whom the souls of the people desire to serve—[applause]—swelling the lines with the enthusiasm of volunteers as they sweep on and onward to certain victory? In this contention of forces, to whom as a candidate shall be intrusted our battle-flag? Citizens, I am not here to — and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I—abate one tittle from the just fame, integrity, and public honor of Chester A. Arthur, our President. [Comparatively mild cheers and applause.] I abate not one tittle from the just fame and Republican integrity of George F. Edmunds [applause]; of Joseph R. Hawley, of John Sherman, of that grand old Black Eagle of Illinois; and I am proud to know that these distinguished Senators whom I have named have borne like testimony to the public life, the public character, and the public integrity of him for whose confirmation they voted to the high office, second in dignity to the office of the President himself—the first Premiership in the Administration of James A. Garfield. [Great applause.] The man for whom these Senators and rivals will vote for Secretary of State of the United States is good enough for the plain flesh-and-blood God's people to vote for for President. Who shall be our candidate? [Tremendous yells of "Blaine!" followed by wild cries of "Arthur!" "Logan!" etc. A voice—"Give us Black Jack and we will elect him." Another loud and long Blaine demonstration.]

Not the representative of a particular interest or a particular class, send the great apostle to the country. Name the doctors' candidate, the lawyers' candidate, the bankers' candidate, the Wall street candidate, and the hand of resurrection would not fathom his November grave. [Applause.] Sir, he must be a representative of American manhood—[loud applause]—a representative of that leading Republicanism that demands the amplest industrial protection and opportunity whereby labor shall be enabled to earn and eat the bread of independent employment, relieved of mendicant competition with pauper Europe or Pagan Chinese. [Applause.] He must be a representative of that Republicanism that demands the absolute political, as well as personal emancipation and disenthrallment of mankind; a representative of that Republicanism which recognizes the stamp of American citizenship as the passport to every right, privilege, and consideration at home or abroad, whether under the sky of Bismarck, under the palmetto, under the pelican, or on the banks of the Mohawk—that Republicanism that regards with detestation a despotism which under the "sic semper tyrannis" of the Old Dominion annihilates by slaughter in the name of Democracy; a Republicanism that is embodied and stated in the platform of principles this day adopted by your convention. Gentlemen, such a Republican is James G. Blaine, of Maine.

[The immense concourse then broke out into great and continued applause, continuing nearly half an hour.]

Gentlemen of the convention it has been urged that in making this nomination every other consideration should merge, every other interest be sacrificed, in order and with a view exclusively to securing the Republican vote and carrying the State of New York. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the Republican party demands of this convention a nominee who has inspiration, a glorious prestige which shall gain the Presidency with or without New York [applause]; who will carry the Legislatures of the several States and avert the sacrifice of the United States Senate; who shall sweep into the tide Congressional Districts sufficient to recover the House of Representatives and restore it to the Republican party. Three millions of Republicans believe that that man who, from the baptism of blood on the plains of Kansas to the fall of the immortal Garfield, in all that struggle of manhood and progress wherever humanity desired succor, wherever freedom called for protection, wherever the country called for a defender, or wherever blows fall thickest and fastest, there in the forefront of the battle was seen to wave the white plume of James A. Garfield, our Henry of Navarre. [The speaker immediately corrected himself by repeating, "James G. Blaine, our Henry of Navarre."]

Nominate him, and the results of a September victory in Maine will be reëchoed back by the thunders of the October victory in Ohio. [Applause.] Nominate him, and the camp-fires and beacon-lights will illuminate the continent from the Golden Gate to Cleopatra's Needle. Nominate him, and the millions who are now in waiting will rally to swell the column of victory that is sweeping on.

In the name of a majority of the delegates from the Republican States and their glorious constituencies who must fight this battle, I nominate James G. Blaine, of Maine. [Great and long-continued applause.]

GOV. DAVIS.

MINNESOTA SECONDS THE NOMINATION.

The Chairman—Gov. Davis, of Minnesota.

Ex-Gov. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: In face of the demonstration which we have seen and heard it would seem scarcely necessary to second a nomination which appears already to be a foregone conclusion. [Cheers.] But in the name of the people of Minnesota it gives me the greatest pleasure to second the nomination of James G. Blaine—[cheers]—who has never been defeated by the people. [Cries of "Never," "Never."] Who has borne his great faculties so nobly year after year in success and adversity; who has grown so completely into the affections of the people of this country that at this moment he is in his own person, and without doubt, the embodiment and definition of their choice for President of the United States. [Cheers.] This preference is not the growth of any locality or of any one idea. It springs not from any cold calculation of expediency, although it is coincident with the highest expediency—the expediency of success. It is the majestic voice of 3,000,000 of the great party of the Union, of National progress, which emancipated man, which raised the country from the hell of a civil war and made it so great that no foreign foe nor domestic faction can ever affect it, while it stands secure upon the eternal basis of right wherein it has been placed.

Mr. Blaine is not the man of any State. He has grown far beyond that. Today his persistent popularity, his magnificent personal traits, his unfailing tact, his unswerving loyalty to his party, and his commanding statesmanship are felt and honored in every community from Maine to California [cheers]—from Minnesota to Florida. [Cheers.] Without the aid of that thing called organization, without self-seeking, without combination, without any such condition to his success as the ruin of any other man, he stands here today with all these attributes, and the people of this country ask this convention to gratify their twice-defeated desire. [Cheers.] He stands upon the friendship and confidence of Garfield, and when the life of the Nation seemed to be ebbing away with the spirit of the great son of Ohio, when all the functions of Government were languid, when business-men felt the need of security, it was upon the arm of the great Secretary that the Nation leaned, because it was in him that the Nation believed.

He has conducted our foreign affairs so as to make us respected abroad, and that, too, upon principles almost coeval with the foundations of the Government. [Cheers.] He has undergone defeat in two conventions and risen from each with greater strength than before. [Cheers.] The campaigns which followed were most momentous and imperiled the very existence of the party. Did he sulk in his tent in the apathy of disappointed ambition. [Cries of "No," "No."] No, he rose upon the ruins of his adversity and made them the monuments of his glory. [Cheers.] He led his competitors through the arch of triumph to the White House. No word from him that the nomination was unfortunate. No auspices from him of want of success. But then this Man from Maine came forward with all his armament, like a magnificent war vessel, every pennant flying, every sail set, every man at his post, and every gun thundering from its sides. [Cheers.] This is the man, faithful to all trusts, superior to any fortune, beloved as no American statesman has ever been, whom we present for your suffrages. [Cheers.]

JUDGE GOODLOE.

A SECOND FROM KENTUCKY.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Goodloe, of Kentucky.

Mr. Goodloe—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: Coming from a city which was the immediate home of that wonderful and electric orator, the idol of his people, the great Harry of the West and from the State that gave birth to the great liberator, Abraham Lincoln [Applause], I rise to second the nomination of a man who has faithfully followed the teachings of those great men, James G. Blaine, of Maine. [Applause.] Since the death of Mr. Clay Kentucky has seemingly forgotten the wisdom of his words and the strength of his presence, for she has never given a single Electoral vote for any Republican candidate, and she is not apt to depart at the coming election from her oft-trodden and well-beaten Democratic path. Party spirit has impelled support, alike with equal force and warmth, of a Democrat of the strictest school, a General of the Union Armies, and an original and avowed Abolitionist. Such persistency in voting in the same line very justly admits of the conclusion that the good these pliable pilgrims are struggling to reach is one of spoils and not of principles. Coming myself from that strong Democratic section as a Republican, I certainly shall disclaim any semblance of dictation to Republican States as to whom they shall have as their candidates. I am here to counsel with delegates having Republican constituencies at their backs [applause] and to follow their lead, that we all may move on to victory. [Applause.] We do not propose to trammel your future action by an abuse of the power that we now possess, but which falls limp from our hands the very instant your President raps the adjournment of this convention.

Southern Republicans who have passed through every vicissitude of fortune only to be strengthened in their conscientious devotion to the principles of the party are happy in the belief that Republicans are too brave to be driven from any course the majority may deem best to pursue by any unseemly clamor of the opposition or their weak-kneed and trembling allies. I am not one of those who believe that long and honorable service in behalf of Republicanism and an intimate knowledge gained through experience of the strength and needs of the Nation is in any sense a disqualification for leadership. The great popular heart always beats in unison with the right, and if, without organization or preconcerted action, that sentiment has made itself clearly manifest from ocean to ocean, it seems to me then that the plain and simple duty of delegates is to ratify the people's choice. [Applause.] We come not here to disparage any candidate, but, with the kindliest feeling and sincerest admiration for all, we have only endeavored to learn the choice of those States and those delegates having Republican Electoral votes to sustain their judgment and their preferences. [Applause.] Speaking for myself and others from the South, and conscientiously believing that choice to be the Great Commoner from Maine, I with great pleasure second the nomination of James G. Blaine. [Loud applause.]

THOMAS C. PLATT.

NEW YORK SECONDS IT.

The Chairman introduced the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention, I rise with pleasure to second the nomination of James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

I second this nomination, believing, as I do, that expediency and justice demand it; believing, as I do, that the Republican people of the Republican States that must give the Republican majorities want him; believing, as I do, that he is the representative of that strong, stern, stalwart Republicanism which will surely command success; believing, as I do, that with him for our standard-bearer success is surely assured; believing in my inmost heart that with him as our standard-bearer success is assured in the great State of New York. [Applause.]

Fellow-delegates, friends of James G. Blaine, stand firm, stay solid, with steady step and strong purpose, and victory is ours, now and in November. [Another deafening Blaine demonstration.]

GALUSHA A. GROW.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman: At the close of the Second Century of the National existence 200,000,000 of people will be toilers on the soil over which today floats the flag of our fathers, and each year half a million of people from the Old World come here to solve the great social problems of the future. In one of the most eventful eras of the world's history, in the development of material resources, and in the great experiment of free government among men, with the historic associations of this quarter of a century, with the shadows of its mighty dead around us, we voice the sentiment of that great party whose achievements in peace and war have contributed so much to the glory of this Republic. [Loud applause.] A quarter of a century of successful Administration, beginning with the long roll of one of the most gigantic wars of history, has given conclusive evidence of the ability of that party to manage our political affairs. The Republican party from its foundation boasts that it has been the defender of the rights of citizenship and of the best interests of the laboring classes. Almost its first act in the administration of the Government was to dictate the right of every son of toil to sit under his own vine and fig-tree, secure against poverty. The great social problem of the day call for the consideration by this great party of the great question of labor and capital, and the development of the material resources of the country. [Cheers.] The Republican party, with its standard-bearers, true and faithful to the great principles of its organization, will march to victory on the political battlefields of the country, in the future as in the past. [Loud applause.]

Political organizations, willing that their record be included in the history of political organizations of any Nation, for their standard-bearers should have representatives of the great champions of labor—men who, in their own lives, were the representatives of labor and its control. Lincoln, Wilson, Greeley, and Garfield, and a host of their illustrious compeers in youth and early manhood earned their daily bread by their daily toil in the workshop, the field, and along the highways of commerce. The statesman from Maine was brought up in the school-house as a school-teacher, at the printing-press as a day-laborer [applause], and in youth [applause], unaided and alone [applause], without the aid of wealth [applause], without the aid of wealth or family influence [applause], unaided and alone [applause and shouts]—yes, by his own efforts. [Cries of "Sit down," "Sit down," "Go on," "Go on," "Order," "Order."] Thus beginning, he earned his daily bread by his daily toil, unaided and alone [applause], without the aid of family influence. [Cries of "Louder," "Louder."]

Mr. Staley, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman: I desire to say to this convention that, while I am not here in the interests of James G. Blaine, I hope this convention will not forget that we are gentlemen and we are Republicans. [Cries of "That's right!" "That's right!"] And I hope and trust that this convention will give Mr. Grow a hearing here today—tonight. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The gentlemen will come to order.

Mr. Grow—I stand before you, gentlemen of the convention, on the part of the State where James G. Blaine was born. I speak as one of his neighbors, calling your attention to the trials of his early life, when, as I said before, from the school-house and the printing-press, unaided and alone, he has climbed almost to the top round in the ladder that leans against the sky [slight applause], the architect of his own fortune; and, with the record of the Republican party to go before the American people, with a standard-bearer who was one of the illustrious compeers of the great men who have made the name of the Republican party illustrious, in my judgment in November next the Republican party would march to victory with the broad banner of protection to American labor, equal rights of all men, and enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of citizenship. [Applause.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

SPEECH OF MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.

The Chairman—The Secretary will call the roll of States.

The Secretary then proceeded with the roll-call. When New York was called and Martin I. Townsend came to the front for Arthur, the "Bread-and-Butter Brigade" simulated as best they could the spontaneous demonstration testifying to the popularity of Mr. Blaine, the galleries and large audience in the rear of the building taking little part. The uproar lasted several minutes, and the Arthur men's spirits seemed to be revived accordingly, a few scattering delegates endeavoring to add to the enthusiasm of the occasion by singing.

Mr. Townsend said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: America is proud of her great men; the Republican party is proud of her great men, and the great men of America are in the Republican party. [Applause.] It has warmed the cockles of my heart to hear the eulogiums pronounced here tonight. I abate not a whit from the speakers who have uttered the eloquent eulogiums in my admiration of those men. I come here to say amen and thrice amen to all achievements of the Republican party, including the glorious history of the gentlemen whose names have been presented here. I come here, however, to talk about the well-being of the Republican party in the future, and I say to the gentlemen of this convention that, however joyous our evening interview may be here, there is a very grave responsibility resting upon us that has got to be borne and decided by cool and deliberate judgment.

The question is, How shall we put ourselves before the American people in a shape to secure their suffrages at the November election? and it is a serious question. In France, when the National Assemblies from 1790 to 1880 were assembled, a demonstration from the surrounding mobs in Paris, and assent by the National Assemblies, settled the question; but we may exert influence upon this body, we may obtain the assent of this body, and yet our work is not done. We have got to go down to the constituencies that sent us here; we have got to shape our action so that it shall commend itself to the men that go to the churches; the clergymen, and the Elders, and the Deacons, and the members, and the citizens that attend the churches—all that fear God and love the Republic have got to canvass our action and pass in judgment upon what we have done. Now, how shall we meet the views of these people? I come to speak to you in carrying out what I believe is most likely to gain the favor of the electors of this country—the Republican electors. I have to speak of an individual.

I speak of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of the State of New York. [Applause and cheers, loud and prolonged.] I shall not dwell upon the early history of Chester A. Arthur; I shall content myself with saying that his veins are filled with blood that derives its richness from the Campbells of Argyle and from the North of Ireland, the sturdiest stock in the universe. He passed the typical life of the American boy; without money he had to make up by merit for what he lacked of the filthy lucre. Four years ago he was taken up by the National assembly that met here and nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States. He was elected upon the same ticket with the sainted Garfield, a man that I love. I knew him way back in 1856, when a boy struggling in college, in my own college in Williamstown, in dear old Massachusetts, where my early boyhood days were passed, and I met him in the National Congress; four long years I sat by his side, and I felt that when the National Convention had nominated Garfield they had done themselves honor, they had done the country the greatest favor that it was possible in that day and under the then circumstances for them to confer upon it. In the providence of God—a mournful, and melancholy, and never-to-be-forgotten providence—Mr. Garfield was removed from the field of action and Mr. Arthur was called to the difficult and almost disheartening duty of taking his position as the Chief Executive officer of this Union; and from that day his work has been constant, forward unswerving, kind, faithful, considerate to all, and with charity for all and malice against none he has discharged his duties [applause], until, within a year, every Republican convention in this Union has passed a resolution of unqualified commendation upon this man and his conduct in the Presidential office. [Applause.] Shall I say that I need not utter commendation? What have you said today? "In the Administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative, and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." [Applause.] This is to go down to the fireside of every constituent of this assembly—I mean of this Republican assembly—and they will hold you, my friends of this convention, they will hold you to what you have said on this occasion.

We have a big constituency; we have greater difficulties than our Democratic friends. When our Democratic friends declare their principles they get their friends to believe that they are in earnest and they achieve a triumph. Nothing makes them so happy, nothing makes their constituents so proud of them, as to have them turn tail and profess that they never meant what they said. Our people hold no such doctrine. What will they say to us if we say we are not in earnest about this thing? Some ten years ago a large portion of our citizens came to feel that the mode of distributing inferior and clerical offices throughout the country was injurious to public morality, and would in the end be subversive of the best interests of the people. They started then what is called the agitation for civil-service reform. A great many hesitated, a great many believed it was not necessary; but by and by the persistency of the earnest men that favored this motion, the earnest men that determined that the reform of the civil service upon the principles that they indicated must and should be accomplished and preserved, had its effect until now for more than eight years no National, no State Convention has ever been organized without passing a resolution in favor of civil service reform. We passed laws, we have appointed Commissioners, the Commissioners have gone into action, and through the Administration of Mr. Garfield all the principles of the civil service reformers—and that included the whole Republican party—have been put in practice. It is not I that say so. The Commissioners themselves, in their report to the National Congress, declared that Mr. Arthur in every respect has carrid out the law and aided them to the extent of his power. [Applause.]

Another thing has come to pass under this Administration. It may be said that I hold an office. I do—for which I am indebted to the late President, Rutherford B. Hayes, a most excellent gentleman, who did honor to the country in the office. I come here to speak for the man who is now President, but the day has come when a man can safely come to oppose the head of the National Administration. There sits my friend Judge Robertson, of the City of New York, the Collector of the Port of New York, coming here like an honest man, and a brave-hearted man, to carry out his views directly in opposition to the President. [Applause.] He fears no disturbance.

I am bound to say another thing. I would hate myself forever if I did not say it. Much has been said about New York State politics; much has been said about the New York machine, with Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt turning the crank of the machine. [Laughter.] I have, sir, to prove that Mr. Arthur has not prostituted his office to the purposes of faction, but to point to the fact that Roscoe Conkling has given his whole influence against Mr. Arthur and that Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the man that resigned his office, and the man that could not sit in Garfield's Administration because Mr. Blaine was so wicked as to persuade Mr. Garfield to nominate Mr. Robertson for Collector of the Port of New York is also opposed to Mr. Arthur. [Hisses.]

I am an old man, but I am one of those men that for fifty years, in speaking of politics, have uttered just the sentiment that I felt and believed. My work is almost done, but if it be the last act of my life I want to call the attention of this convention to the exhibition that we have had here tonight as an evidence that the executive chamber, if it ever was otherwise, is not now the caucus-room of faction.

Now, the people, when we go down to our homes, will say: "What means this? Mr. Arthur has had everybody's commendation. The politicians met at Chicago, and were compelled by the force of public opinion, by what we thought, to give this unqualified commendation for the Administration of Chester A. Arthur, and yet he was not renominated." Mr. President, when you took the chair, in speaking of the great and the glorious men whose names had come before this convention for consideration, you said that this Chester A. Arthur had justly won the commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Sir, you quoted from a book. But what is said in that book should be done with the good and faithful servant? Turn him out into the brush-pasture to starve? That is not the doctrine of that book. The good and faithful servant is everywhere promised his reward. That is a wonderfully good book; and for a digression let me say to the young gentlemen not members of the convention who cried so loudly for my friend Ingersoll last night that there is a great deal of most instructive and interesting reading in that book if they shall have the grace to attend to it. [Laughter and applause.]

I have stated the people are full of scrutiny. There is more, sir. We are to meet an intelligent, a tireless enemy. The Democratic party are watching for a break in our armor. They have their lances at rest. They have their spears pointed, and whenever we lay open our armor they are ready to pierce the Republican party to the heart. What will they say: "Oh here! Oh here! What a nice party you are! You have been prating ten years about the reform of the civil service; you have been prating ten years about having a non-factional Administration. You found one, as you say yourselves, and yet for the purpose of picking up somebody else you have struck down and cast into oblivion, as far as you had the power to do it, the very man that has done the work that you set him to do, after spending ten years in preparing for his hand." I said the Democrats could do anything. They had their friend of civil-service reform. They had their Mr. Pendleton in Ohio. They claqued him loudly, they patted him on the back when he made his speeches for civil-service reform, but when he came down to Ohio for renomination to be returned to the Senate they whistled him down the wind. Said they: It will strengthen the party, but it will not strengthen us. Our constituents will look unto us. In the days of James II. he got into difficulty with the Bishops. He imprisoned all the leading Bishops in England. Among them was Trelawney, from Cornwall, Bishop of Bristol. The Cornishmen were very much excited because their friend was in jail, and a distich was sent out, the burden of which was this:

> And shall Trelawney die?
> And shall Trelawney die?
> Then thirty thousand Cornishmen
> Will know the reason why.

And in this case strike down Mr. Arthur and not 30,000 Republicans but thirty times 30,000 will know the reason why.

Now, my friends, I have presented substantially the considerations which govern me in proposing the action which I intend to follow. We have in every case since the Republican party has formed done one of two things: We have, when our President has finished his term, renominated him except in the case of Mr. Hayes, who refused a renomination, and given him a second term. We refused to give Gen. Grant, much as we regarded him, a third term. These are traditions of the party, the common understanding, and in order to show that I take the common understanding of the party I have to but quote a letter from a most distinguished statesman in the northeasterly portion of the Union, written the 20th of December, 1880, in view of the incoming Administration of Mr. Garfield, in which he says, speaking of the Administration, "Not at all directing its energies for reflection, yet compelling the result by the logic of events and the imperiousness, as it is, of the situation." So said that great statesman; so has said every man; so says the community; so will say the voters; and God grant that this convention may adopt such a course as to conciliate the solid intelligence of the men of the Republican party, and that victory in November, so important to the well-being of this country, may again perch as it has for twenty-four years upon the Republican banner. [Loud applause.]

MR. BINGHAM.

A SECOND FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Chairman—Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bingham—Pennsylvania will utter no uncertain sound in November next [applause], when the suffrage of her industrious people will roll up 80,000 majority for the nominee of this convention. [Applause.] Manly, outspoken, well-defined differences of preference and opinion exist in the Pennsylvania delegation as to the choice of the candidate who will cluster around him the largest following and best typify the principles of our party, but that individual judgment will be confined to the walls of this convention; and when its judgment is uttered all will labor and struggle for the standard-bearer of that party. [Applause.]

I have risen to second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur, of New York [loud applause], and in so rising and doing I but voice the unanimous sentiment of the last Republican Convention in Pennsylvania and in every State in this broad Union [applause], when they pointed with pride to his grand administration of public affairs, congratulated the people upon the material prosperity of the country, proclaim his unswerving fidelity, his fitness and capacity for high trust, and when the providence of God in His omniscience and omnipotence placed upon him the obligation of the government of a Christian people. Unknown four years ago, today he is the best known man within the confines of the Republic. [Applause.]

Recognizing, as I do, the high responsibility and the duty devolving upon this convention, I proclaim that no record, and no name so typifies the peace, prosperity, and high honor of this Republic as the name of Chester A. Arthur. [Loud applause.] Four years ago in this convention hall, amid the plaudits of the people as generous and as enthusiastic as yours are tonight, he was indorsed as the choice of the convention. By the suffrages of the people he comes to you tonight and lays before you work well done, duty fulfilled, honor maintained, the Republic with its principles still living. [Loud applause.] Three years of administration of public affairs, and he brings to this convention the great Republican party reunited. [Applause.] And it is for the judgment and the wisdom of this convention to say whether that party shall be invincible. [Applause.] Flaming all over the horizon of our party's birth is the brotherhood of man and equality before the law. Abraham Lincoln [applause] believed, as the Republican party believed, that all men were created equal, and when the havoc of war was at its hight, when the legions of death were thickest around us, he proclaimed to the people emancipation of the black man, and today in all this wide land the sun never rises upon a bondsman nor sets upon a slave. [Applause.] He was God's chosen ruler for God's great purposes. In convention assembled, with duty done and obligation fulfilled, the representatives of the people in 1864 said to him: "Well done, good and faithful servant, carry the banner again for law, for liberty, for the Nation's Union, and for victory." The great and silent soldier who was sent from the armies of the West to break into the almost impregnable barriers surrounding the Capital of Rebellion marshaled the matchless and masterful armies of the North and swept into treason's stronghold, and the capitulation upon the field of Appomattox is familiar to us all. [Cheers.] Great in war, he was greater in peace, and the suffrages of the people lifted him up into the chair of Washington and Lincoln, and four years afterwards, in the National Convention at Philadelphia, handing to him the declaration of duty well done, they gave him the unanimous nomination of the Republican party. [Cheers.]

Rutherford B. Hayes [applause] gave a wise, prudent, safe, conservative Administration, acceptable to all the lovers of good government. [Loud applause.] But when he took the oath of office he made public the declaration that at the expiration of his term he would go back to the people of his State, who had honored him upon many occasions, and with whom and by whom he had always been loved. [Applause.]

Who can forget the scenes in this hall four years ago, when Ohio and New York were joined together in bonds that death only could part? [Loud cheering.] I cannot, and I will not, attempt to picture the scenes that followed. History will record them. Around the name of Garfield cluster the grandest recollections in American administration. [Applause.] Nominated in this hall, the enthusiastic response of the people of that safe Republican State, Ohio, was unmistakable and positive. The power, the force, the strength of the name of Chester A. Arthur [loud applause] welded to the Republican column the doubtful and wavering State of New York. [Applause.] Garfield, the idol of the people—may his grave be ever green and may the tears of the American people ever water it—"ashes to ashes, dust to dust"—he is gone, who seemed so great; gone, but nothing can bereave him of the force he made his own being here. We believe him something far advanced in state, and that he wears a higher crown than any wreath that men can weave him.

"God accept him, Christ receive him."

[Loud applause.]

Into the firm, strong hands of Chester A. Arthur fell the baton of power and empire. A great man died, but a great and a brave man stood at the helm, and the Ship of State rode through the storm safely to the harbor of peace and prosperity. [Loud cheering.]

The Republican party has not been unmindful of the live administration and able leadership of the past. Lincoln, reaffirmed in his title and his office; Grant, reindorsed in his title and his office; and what have you to say today, remembering that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." He comes to you, and he tells you, exercise your critical yet just judgment; examine the records; if you find a flaw, condemn; if it is the record of your party you should approve. [Loud applause.]

How stand your finances? The integrity of his Administration has never been questioned, nor never assailed. I point to you the enterprise and the capital of this great city; I point to you the exhibition in New York but a few weeks ago, from the representative business-men of the country. In this gathering tonight 100 of that great body are present. Its capital needs protection. Let me say to you today that more than at any time in the last decade must capital be protected. Read the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the paper-money question and then tell me that in the executive chair an incorruptible chief is not necessary.

How about your foreign relations. Messages of love and respect only are exchanged. The State Department today is only in receipt of recognition of the high character and standing, and of the love and affection of the nations abroad for this American Republic. [Loud applause.] How about your surplus revenue? I refer you to his vetoes, even when the legislation that was condemned had been formulated by his own party. And again, in the advanced position that the Republican party has taken upon the wise administration of the public trust known as the civil service, there stood upon this platform tonight the leader and Chairman of the New York State delegation. [Applause.] Perhaps, for advanced thought, for high leadership, for broad, National statesmanship, no man exceeds him in the country. [Applause.] What was his answer, in his official declaration as to the fulfillment of duty on the part of Chester A. Arthur with reference to the civil service? I can only trust and hope that in the deliberations of this convention the gentleman himself may have an opportunity to so express himself to this gathered multitude. One word more. [Loud applause.]

From this platform tonight, in language eloquent, in figure perfect and beautiful, there were uttered sentiments that I cannot as a Republican approve. When, in this convention of peers and equals, that basis and fundamental doctrine of my party and your party, to be told that the highest judgment, the completest conception of the duty of the Republican party was to be found only where Republican Electoral votes could be counted is to my mind a sentiment and a principle to be condemned [applause and cheers]. All over the South its every vacant field has been the camping ground for the armies that were fighting for Republican principle and Republican thought. ["Whoop"]. And while we have already gained one great victory in the freedom of the black man, the judgment and conviction of the South and the men of the South will ever be with us in deliberation until every man, white and black, can cast his ballot with freedom and have it fairly counted. [Applause and cheers.] Wipe out from the banner of the Republican party the legends of liberty that have been written there by the downtrodden people of the South and you have only a flag proclaiming material prosperity and material success.

In rising, therefore, to second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur [applause and cheers] I conclude, as I began, that the well-expressed and well-digested judgment of every convention of the Nation is, that he has faithfully and well performed his duty, and it is for this convention tonight to decide whether the written and unwritten law of our party shall no longer be recognized in Republican National Convention. [Loud and continuous applause and cheers.]

JOHN R. LYNCH.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Chairman—Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi.

Mr. Lynch—Mr. Chairman [applause] and gentlemen of the convention: It seems to me that very little remains for me to say. Therefore I will say a very few words. I recognise the fact that I come from a State that is at present in a politically prostrate condition. In consequence of the fact I hope that you will not think that it is immodest in me to give a few reasons why, in my opinion, the man of my choice should receive the nomination of this convention. [Applause.] Although the State from which I come is at present politically powerless to contribute to the success of the nominee of this convention, yet our voters are there, having loyal hearts, patriotic impulses, and a determination to do whatever they can. [Applause.]

Let me say that the Republicans of my section have no feeling of ill-will, no feeling of antipathy towards any one of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been presented to this convention or may hereafter be presented. We entertain for all of them the highest admiration, the profoundest respect, and we are determined that whichever one may receive the nomination from this body will receive our cordial and united support. [Applause.] Then, Mr. Chairman, I feel that I express the honest wish and sincere desire of every member of this convention when I say that whatever differences may have existed in our ranks heretofore, whatever factions may have existed in days gone by, when we leave this hall we all hope that every sore shall have been healed and every faction shall have been destroyed. [Applause.] The Republicans of my section believe that the present Administration should be continued because Mr. Chester A. Arthur [applause] has given us a safe, clean, pure, honest Administration. [Applause.] We believe that having done so well he ought to be allowed to continue at least another term in well-doing. [Applause.] We believe that having been compelled, in consequence of circumstances which he could not control, and which all of us seriously deplored, to assume the Presidential chair, he has done better than his friends expected, and certainly better than his enemies expected. [Applause.] Therefore we believe that he is a safe, wise, prudent, and judicious party leader. Believing that, our desire is that he should be allowed to succeed himself. Whether this be the choice of the convention or not, I am satisfied in my own mind that, whoever the nominee may be, no man will do more to contribute to his success than the present occupant of the Presidential chair, the Hon. Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.] He has never failed, and I am satisfied he will not fail hereafter. He will not lurk, he will not falter, he will not say that "I am the only man that can be elected." His friends do not say, I do not say, that Mr. Arthur is the only man we can elect, for I believe we will elect anybody we nominate [applause], but we believe that he should have an opportunity to succeed himself, that is all.

One more reason, and I will take my seat. We all know that Mr. Arthur is an earnest, sincere advocate of civil-service reform. All of us are civil-service reformers, the officeholders included; I may say the officeholders especially. We have declared in our platform for civil-service reform. Mr. Arthur is known to be sincere and honest in the advocacy of civil-service reform. Give him an opportunity to do a little better than he has done. Gentlemen, it is not worth while for me to say more, but simply to express the hope that you will ratify the nomination of Mr. Arthur when you come to a ballot. [Applause.]

MR. WINSTON.

A SECOND FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina—Mr. President, and gentlemen of this convention, the victory of arms won on the immortal field of Appomattox was not more glorious than the moral victory that lies within the grasp of the Republican party. A generation has grown up south of the Potomac whose accepted watchword is: This shall no longer be a Union of two opposing sections, but a Union of fifty millions of free men. [Applause.] The unrivaled glory of past sacrifices endured by the patriotic Union men of the South appeals irresistibly to the sympathy of those who have contributed to freedom the bloodiest page in its annals. Let the friends of freedom in the North in the coming contest touch elbows on the march with their fellow-countrymen of the South, and the Solid South will be broken forever. Twice since the close of the War North Carolina has given her Electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President. The great State of New York has done no more, because we are determined that henceforth we will be found in the front rank of the party of progress, and we are here today with the courage of our convictions. [Applause.]

Upon what principle shall we proceed to select our candidate for President? Behold our country! We are at peace with the world; the wounds of domestic strife are healed; public confidence is established; the National honor is sustained; the civil service is without a stain; honest labor is paid with honest money; capital is secure; happiness and prosperity abound—there is not one of us here present who does not feel in his own condition and in the condition of his country that these blessings are largely due to the conservative statesmanship of the President of the United States. The jewel of fair play shines with unequaled lustre on American soil. Why forego the advantages of so happy a situation? The Republican party presents to the world the sublime character of Abraham Lincoln as the embodiment of its patriotism in the palmy days of freedom; and as the type of its power and glory in the era of war, the great soldier of the century, who took the Nation into his arms and put it on the plane of liberty and equality. The era of peace is before us. Let us prolong it forever. Let us choose a leader to-night who represents our party in the day of its peace, and prosperity, and progress [applause]—such a leader as the exponent of all that is best in a party, as the choice of the conservative sentiment of the country, as the impartial ruler of the whole people, and on behalf of the State of North Carolina I second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed, of California—Mr. President, it is now past 11 o'clock, and this people are tired and I move that this convention adjourn. [Cries of "No, No."]

The Chairman—The motion is in order, gentlemen. The motion has been seconded. All in favor of adjourning until tomorrow will say aye.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

MR. PINCHBACK.

A SECOND FROM LOUISIANA.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, who said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: This is the second time in my life that I have had the honor to rise in a National Convention to second the nomination of one of our distinguished fellow-citizens. I have not arisen in this convention to second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur alone, but I have taken the floor for the purpose of meeting some of the accusations that have been brought against Southern Republicans. I desire to say that if Southern Republicans come into this convention and second the nomination of Gen. Chester A. Arthur it is not because they desire to dictate to this convention or to the Republican States of the North who will be called upon to furnish the Electoral vote, but because we have noticed in the South that every State Convention held in the great Northern States so far as I have seen has with singular unanimity indorsed the Administration of Gen. Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.]

We feel in the South that in the present occupant of the White House we have a prudent, a safe, and a reliable ruler; a man who is not only acceptable to the Republicans of the South but acceptable to the Republicans of the North, and what is still better than all of these, a man who is acceptable to the Republic. [Applause.] I can say to you gentlemen that on my way from New Orleans to this convention, all along the line of railroad in conversation with the passengers, and at the stations in conversation with the citizens generally—the substantial citizens of the country—I was admonished to stand by Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.] I was told in Louisville, Ky., by the members of several of the leading business firms of that city that if Chester A. Arthur was nominated the business-men of Louisville, Ky., would give him 10,000 more votes in Kentucky than ever had been cast for a Republican candidate before. I was told in Louisiana by the sugar-planters and by the people who are interested in the tariff question that should the Republican National Convention should place in nomination Chester A. Arthur that they were prepared, if the Democratic National Convention should fail to put a protective plank in their platform, to put in the field an Independent Electoral ticket in our State and give their votes for its election. [Applause.]

I second the nomination of Gen. Chester A. Arthur for these reasons. They are to me evidences that he is not only a fit and proper candidate, but I conscientiously believe that he has the best chance of any gentleman whose name has thus far been placed before this convention of carrying the country in November next. [Applause.] I have heard talk. I hear delegates in this convention talking about New York, talking about what Mr. Grant will do, and what Mr. Conkling will do, and what this man and that man will do, but I want to say to you that I have spent a good deal of my time in New York within the last year, and I am here to say that for every vote lost to Mr. Chester A. Arthur by the defection of the gentlemen named he will gain two. [Applause.] There is a strong sentiment in the minds of the people, a strong belief in the minds of the people of New York as well as others in many other sections of this country that the trouble between these gentlemen is that Gen. Chester A. Arthur was President instead of somebody else. [Applause.]

I believe it is the desire of this convention, I believe it is the desire of the Republican party, I believe it is the desire of the great American people that whoever shall occupy the Presidential office shall be President of these United States. [Cheers.] I am in favor of Gen. Chester A. Arthur for the additional reason that my constituents are in favor of him. [Applause.] And while they failed to instruct me to cast my vote for him, they made it manifest in many ways that they desired me to do so. And I know that what is true in Louisiana is largely true of every other Southern State. And I know that most of the Southern delegates left their homes with the impression upon the country that they were in favor of Gen. Chester A. Arthur. [Applause.] And I have seen in the prints, while on the way to this convention, rumors that we were a mercantile element; that especially the colored delegates to this convention would be bought and sold like sheep. I want by my vote in this convention, and I hope to have the vote of every other colored man recorded in the same way in favor of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, to give the lie to these maligners of our race. [Cheers.] I want to demonstrate by our fealty to this chosen chief of ours that we are as pure, as incorruptible, when holding public trust as the whitest man that may sit beneath this roof. [Applause.] And if I had no other reason than this so important is it to me to lift up the standard of integrity of my people, that alone would induce me to stand by Chester A. Arthur as long as his name is before this convention. [Cheers.]

JOHN SHERMAN.

HE IS NOMINATED BY JUDGE FORAKER.

The Secretary continued the call of the roll, and when Ohio was reached the crowd yelled and cheered for several minutes, being the noisiest when Judge Foraker was observed walking toward the platform.

Mr. Parks, of California, got on his chair and cried out, "Mr. Chairman," but he was obliged to defer his remarks.

When order was restored the Chairman said: "Judge Foraker, of Ohio."

Judge Foraker, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: If noise and demonstration, and nominating and seconding speeches, when numerically considered, could either nominate a candidate and elect him to be the President of the United States, I would not, in view of what has transpired in this hall tonight, take this stand to perform the duty that has been imposed upon me. But, in view of the fact that such results do not necessarily follow such demonstrations, but more particularly in view of the fact that these demonstrations are conflicting, and these orators are opposing, I am emboldened to come before you that I may in an humble way say a few plain words for a very plain but a very great and good man. [Cheers.]

But, sir, first and foremost, I want to say again here and now what I have had occasion to repeat so many times since I came to Chicago to attend this convention, and that is, that Ohio is a Republican State. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] She will cast her Electoral vote for the nominee of this convention. [Applause.] But, sir, she claims no credit and she asks no favor on that account. She would be untrue to herself if she did otherwise. She could not do less without injustice to the memory and teachings of a long line of distinguished sons who have won imperishable renown for themselves and their country both on the field and in the Cabinet. [Cheers.] I am not here, therefore, to ask anything for her, or in her name, as a condition precedent. On the contrary, let it be distinctly understood that whatever she may do in other years, and I happen to know that she sometimes acts strangely [laughter], she never fails to carry her flag to victory in Presidential campaigns. [Cheers.] She has always been ready to enthusiastically follow the chosen leader of the party and she was never more so than at the present time. Today, as in the past, her highest ambition is that with her October election she may worthily and victoriously lead the Republican column. If, therefore, it be true that in the past she has enjoyed distinguished favor she humbly hopes it has been no more than a just recognition accorded by her generous sister States; and if she is proud of the names of Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and McPherson, and Chase, and Stanton, and Hayes, and Garfield, it is only because of their illustrious services to the whole people. The whole people are proud of them also, [applause], and if for these distinguished men Ohio first claimed material consideration and honor, it was not because they were her sons, but only because the better knowing their worth she put them forward for a common good. She has had

no selfish purposes to subserve; she has done such today; she fully recognizes and appreciates the fact that what is best for the whole Republican party is best also for her.

Moved by no other feeling, she has a name to place before this convention. You have heard it before. From one end of the land to the other it is as familiar as a household word. It is the name of a man who has been an acknowledged leader of the Republican party for the last thirty years. He is identified with every triumph of our most wonderful career. He stood at the forefront in the struggles with slavery. He was a very pillar of strength to the Government in its death grasp with Secession. His personal impress is on every line of reconstruction, and when our National integrity had been preserved by the valor of our soldiers in the field there came that wild and senseless mania of inflation that threatened to sweep the country and tarnish the National honor, it was his lot to stand in the breach as no other man stood. [Applause.] Save only the War, that was the gravest danger that ever menaced the American people. A failure to resume specie payments in 1879 would have been almost as surely fatal to this Republic as could have been success for Lee at Gettysburg. It was patriotic courage and heroism in the one case no more than in the other that saved the day and accomplished for us the sublime results in which we have ever since rejoiced. The people of this country know and appreciate that fact, and they still have a profoundly grateful recollection for the services thus rendered, and this is especially true at this particular time, when Wall street gambling and what you characterize in the platform this day adopted as Democratic horizontal reduction have done their bad work. A flood-tide of prosperity has been arrested, and we have been brought through the several stages of stagnation and decline to the very verge of business demoralization and panic. Confidence has been shaken and impaired. Its restoration is to be the controlling question of this coming campaign, and if we would act wisely here we must recognize that fact, and make our nomination accordingly.

What man, then, of those presented to this body for consideration most fittingly and completely meets the requirements of this situation? In answering that question I can say, as others have said here tonight, that I have no thought or word of detraction or disparagement for any other name that you will be called upon to consider; and in the language of that platform, as it was read by our friend from New York here tonight, I, too, can say and do say, without hesitation, that in the present Chief Magistrate we have had a wise, a conservative, and a patriotic Administration—[loud applause]—and I can say, too, that no man's admiration is greater than mine for that brilliant genius from Maine. [As soon as the word "Maine" was pronounced by the speaker the delegates and audience rose and repeated the cheering of the former part of the evening, one man carrying around the hall the floral helmet and plume, which aroused the most enthusiasm and applause, lasting fif een minutes.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall not compliment anybody else until I come to my own man. [Laughter and applause.] Resuming, permit me to remind you that you have violated that old and time-honored maxim, "Never to holler till you get out of the woods." [Great laughter and cheering, and renewal of the usual demonstrations.] You should not do so, for I may want to say something now that you won't want to applaud. For that which I want to say further to this convention is this: That what we want, what what we must have, what we stand here tonight charged with the grave and responsible duty of laying the foundation for, is success in November next. [Applause.] And to the end that we may have that success we must nominate a man who will make not only a good President, but the best possible candidate. [Applause, and cries of "Jim Blaine!"] And to that end we want a man who is distinguished, not so much for the brilliancy of his genius as for that other, safer, better, more assuring quality, the brilliancy of common sense. [Applause.] We not only want a man who is a pronounced Republican, thoroughly tried in the crucial tests of our experience [Cries of "Blaine," and mingled applause and hisses], but we want also a man whose very name will allay instead of exciting the distrust that disturbs the industrial interests of this country. [Applause.] He must, of course, as gentlemen have eloquently said from this platform tonight, be a friend of humanity and the equality of human rights. He could not be a Republican if he was not. [Loud applause.] He must believe, too, as it has been well said, in the protection of American citizens at home as well as abroad. [Applause.] And not only that, but he must be a man who can find under the Constitution and laws of this country some method where the brutal butcheries of Copiah and Danville may for the future be prevented. [Loud applause.] And not only must he believe in these things, but there is one thing in particular that our platform reminded us of today that he must not believe in, and that is, a substantial reduction of the tariff duties on iron, steel, and wool. [Applause.] On the contrary, he must believe, and that in the most unqualified sense, just as we have declared here today, in the protection of American industries, the development of American resources, and the elevation and dignity of American labor. [Loud applause.] And not only must he believe in these elementary and fundamental propositions of Republicanism, but he must have a record so clean, so bright, as to not only challenge but defy criticism to assail it, but at the same time to make him the representative of all the highest and purest ambitions and aspirations of the great Republican party. And over and above all this, he must be a man in whom the people believe—[Cries of "Blaine," and applause]—not simply that he is honest, not simply that he is capable, not simply that he loves Republicanism and hates Democracy, not simply that he is loyal and patriotic, but that, combined with all these essential attributes, he possesses by reason of his experience that essential qualification that makes a man most competent to deliver us from the evil that threatens our present safety. [Loud applause.]

Nominate such a man and victory is assured. We will have four more years of Republican rule, during which time this Republic will continue to grow in greatness at home and increased respect abroad. As such a man I nominate John Sherman, of Ohio. [Tremendous applause.

JUDGE HOLT.

SECONDED FROM KENTUCKY.

The Chairman—Judge Holt, of Kentucky.

Judge Holt—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the convention, the responsibility resting upon this convention is beyond measure. The people—over 50,000,000 of people, living in millions of prosperous homes in this country—are demanding of us careful deliberation, and forbidding hasty action. Enthusiasm for a candidate is to be admired, but our candidate, and the nominee of this convention, should be selected after careful consideration, and without bitterness. The people of this country demand that we shall place before them for their indorsement a safe, prudent, experienced man, and a man of the highest type of American politics. I rise to second the nomination of a man whose history is a part of the Republican party of this country, and who has followed its fortunes from its birth, through its dark as well as its bright hours—followed it faithfully no matter where it took him, although it might be in hours of calumny or disaster—followed it faithfully through all of its hours. And who, by reason of his services to his party, and above all to his country, is entitled to your indorsement, and whose nomination by this convention would sink personal and sectional differences beneath the wave. A quarter of a century ago the name of John Sherman—the history of John Sherman in politics in this country began. [Applause.] His name has been written as that of a master upon the legislation of this country and the execution of its laws. During all that time his name has been exposed to the blaze of public opinion and it has never, never been scorched.

But there is another reason, gentlemen, why I come to second this nomination. Although he was called in a time when great ability was needed to an office of high trust; although he executed the laws of resumption in such a way as to enroll credit upon our National banner and our National history; although that fact perhaps added more to the success of the Republican party four years ago than any other fact, yet there is another reason why he is entitled to honor and credit. What is it? Speaking as a Republican from the South—a Republican in the South—as long as there has been a Republican party in the South, I undertake to say that John Sherman has always been the advocate of freedom of opinion and thought, and of civil rights, and of absolute liberty as against slavery. [Applause.] As long ago as the days when it was a question whether the Territory of Kansas should be cursed with slavery or blessed with freedom he was found in the ranks of the Republican party battling for freedom. The Republican in the South has always found in him an advocate, and today the civil rights, the political rights of the Republican in the South is a sacred trust to John Sherman, and, to be brief, in the language of that martyred President who four years ago presented his name to this convention, I present his name to you for your careful consideration and for your indorsement. [Applause.]

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

NOMINATED BY GOV. LONG, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Secretary called the States of Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont. The call of Vermont was responded to by cheers, and the Chairman introduced Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and fellow-delegates: We are here to discharge a trust. Let us remember that we are to account for it hereafter. I appeal to the unimpassioned judgment of this convention. I appeal from the excitement of this vast concourse to the afterthought of the firesides of the people. [Applause.] And remembering that an American audience never fails in fair play. I appeal, even at this late hour, for an opportunity for brave little Vermont. [Applause.]

The Republican party commands today the confidence of the country. It need not invoke its record of twenty-five years, for that is the common knowledge and admiration of the world. It need not appeal to its principles, for those are the very foundation of the marvelous progress and prosperity of this great Republic. There only needs that, in its candidate, in the simple elements of his personal and public character, it furnish a guarantee of its continued fidelity to itself. There only needs that it respond to the instinct of the people. That done, and its triumph in the coming Presidential election is as sure as the coming election-day. But, gentlemen, that instinct must be obeyed. It represents a demand which is as inexorable as fate itself. It recognizes the merits and the services of all the candidates before us. It obtrudes no word of depreciation for any of them. It cares little for issues, of expediency, or preferences of personal or party liking. But by that awful voice of the people which is as the voice of God, it sets an imperative standard of its choice, and bids us rise to that or fall. [Applause.] We are convened, therefore, in behalf of no man. The country and the party are greater than the fortunes or the interests of any one man, however dear or honored to us. [Cheers.] We are here as Republicans, and yet brave and broad enough not to be here in the interest of the Republican party alone. Even in this tumultuous excitement we do feel that, charged with the most sacred responsibilities that can fall upon representatives of the people, we are here in the interests of the people and of the people of the country and the whole country.

We are here to select for President a man from our own ranks, but a man whose record and character, whose tested service, whose tried incorruptibility, whose unscathed walk through the storms and fires of public life, whose approved wisdom, equal to every emergency, whose recognized capacity to put a firm, safe hand upon the helm, and whose hold upon the public confidence of the people make him not our choice for them, but their choice for themselves. [Applause.] He must be one who will command their undivided support. Not merely brilliant qualities on the one hand, or meritorious qualities on the other are enough. He must be of the staying qualities of the sturdiest American character. He must represent no wing or faction of the party, but the whole. He must be one who will hold every Republican to his cordial allegiance, who will rally indifference and independence even into aroused conviction and an earnest front on our line; one who will stand for every beat that ever throbbed in the National heart for humanity, freedom, conscience, and reform; one who will stand for whatever has been honest and of good report in our National history; for whatever has made safe economy, financial wisdom, clean politics, and the integrity of National life. [Applause.]

And, above all, he must be one whose name will carry in the coming canvass that sense of security to which at each Presidential election the country turns as to a very rock of salvation. [Applause.] Such a man, honest and capable, will first master the sober judgment and approval of the people, and thenceforward stir them to the only enthusiasm, my friends, that counts, and that is the enthusiasm of public confidence. [Applause.] And then on election-day, conscious where their safety lies, the irresistible uprising of the people, like the mighty unrolling of the ocean tide, will sweep him, never fear, into the highest seat of your public service. [Applause.] That is the measure, not of the party, but of the country. Meet it, and you have done your work and won your victory in advance. Respond here and now to this instinct of the people, and they will take care of the result. The measure is high, but the candidate I name rises to it. If there be an ideal American citizen in the best sense it is he. You know—the people know—that his character, his ability, his worth, his courage are as recognized and familiar as a household word. [Applause.] Calumny dare not assail him [applause]; and, if it dare, recoils as from a galvanic shock. Against what other candidate can less be said than against him? For no other candidate can more be said.

I stand here, Mr. President, honored, though it were alone, with the duty of presenting his name to this convention. But it is not I; it is not the State, nor the delegates whom I here represent, who present that name to you. It is presented by uncounted numbers of our fellow-citizens; good men and true all over this land, who only await his nomination to spring to the swift and hearty work of his election. [Loud applause.] It is presented by an intelligent press, from Maine to California, representing a healthy public sentiment and an advanced public demand. [Applause.] It is the name of one whose letter of acceptance of an unsolicited honor will constitute all the machinery he will have put into its procurement. [Applause and cries of "Bravo."] It is a name which in itself is a guarantee of inflexible honesty in Government, of the best and wisest Cabinet the country can afford, and no man in it greater than its head. [Applause.] It is a guarantee of appointments to office, fit, clean, and disinterested all the way through—[loud applause]—a guarantee of an Administration which I believe, and which in your hearts you know, will realize not only at home but abroad the very highest conceptions of American citizenship. It is a name, too, which will carry over all the land a grateful feeling of serenity and security, like the benignant promise of a bright day in June. It will be as wholesome and refreshing as the Green Mountains of his native State. [Loud applause.] Their summits tower not higher than his worth; their foundations are not firmer than his convictions and truth; the green and prolific slopes that grow great harvests at their feet are not richer than the fruitage of his long and lofty labors in the service of his country [loud applause]; honest and capable, unexceptionable and fit, the best and the most available, the very stanchest of that old Republican guard, the most unflinching of American patriots, with the kindly heart of a courteous gentleman, as well as the robust and rugged mind of a great statesman, not more sternly just in the halls of Congress than tender in that sanctity of the American heart, the American home [applause]; a man of no class, no caste, no pretense, but a man of the people, East, West, North, South, because a representative of their homeliest, plainest, and best characteristics. Massachusetts, enthusiastically leaping her own borders, commends and nominates him to this great Republican convention as the man it seeks, as the man of its instructive and honest choice, as the one man whom its constituents everywhere will hail with one unbroken shout, not only of satisfaction but of relief.

Gentlemen, I nominate as the Republican candidate for the next President of the United States the Honorable—aye! the Hon. George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. [Great applause and cheers.]

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

SECONDING THE NOMINATION.

George William Curtis, of New York—Mr. President and gentlemen, I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the Republican party, a story that we never tire of telling and that our children will never tire of hearing, a story which is written upon the heart of all American citizens, because it recounts greater services for liberty for the country, for mankind, than those of any party in any other nation at any other period of time. And what is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the Republican party has been always the party of the best instincts of the highest desires of the American people. This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and American devotion to liberty.

Now, fellow-citizens, we approach a new contest, and we shall be tried by the candidate whom we submit to the people. The American people moves in its progress from the ocean-bound coast across the continent to the boundless and heaven-arched prairie. Upon us the eyes of that country are fixed at this moment. I say we shall be tried by the candidate that we present. Do not forget that upon the man of our choice the eyes of the country will turn to see what it is that the Republican party honors and respects. It will turn to see what are the objects, what is the spirit, what shall be the method of continued Republican administration; and therefore our candidate must be in himself a resplendent manifesto of Republican principle, Republican character, and Republican purpose, a candidate who is in himself a triumphant victor.

We, gentlemen, have been long in power; and prolonged power breeds, as we have learned to our cost in the State of New York, and as you have learned, therefore, to your cost—prolonged power breeds dissensions within the party. The times are hard, and every man who feels poor at once blames the Administration of the Government. The old issues are largely settled, and new men with new views are arising all around us, and vast questions, to which no man can be blind, solicit our present attention and sympathy.

This is the state of the country; this is the state of the party; and we are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty [laughter]—a party without a single definit principle, a party without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils. [Applause.] Nevertheless, fellow-Republicans, we have learned, and many of you who received your lessons in youth, have learned upon fields more peaceful than this, that our foe is not a foe to be despised. He will feel our lines to find our weakest point. He will search the work of this convention with electric light. He will try us by our candidate, and therefore the man to whom we commit the banner—the banner that Abraham Lincoln bore—must be like Abraham Lincoln, a knight indeed, and, like the old knight, a knight without fear and without reproach. [Applause.] He must be a statesman, identified with every measure of the great Republican past, and a pioneer in every measure of its future of reform, and in himself—in himself the pledge that the party will not only put its face forward, but will set its face forward, and the pledge also that that mighty foot will trample and crush and utterly destroy whatever disgraces the public service, whatever defiles the Republican name, whatever defeats the just expectation of the country and of the Republican party. He must be also, and I do but echo the words of the distinguished orator who preceded me, he must be also an unswerving Republican; a man; a statesman; not strong in an unrecorded obscurity, but walking for many a year conspicuous, commanding upon the hights, upon an eminent place in the full sunlight of unquestioned and unquestionable purity, of personal and of public conduct, a statesman, as all our hearts assure us, the most eminent, the one most prominent and Republican, about whom Republicans have never differed, and for whom every Republican, every Democrat, every Independent voter, every American citizen who under any circumstances whatever would support the Republican ticket would gladly and proudly vote. This, this is the man, fellow-Republicans, whom the situation of the country, whom the condition of the party, whom our knowledge of the combat upon which we enter, is the man, the fitting man, in my judgment the most fitting man, to be our leader.

Mr. President, in the beginning of the Revolution, a Green Mountain boy crossed Lake Champlain, and, followed by his comrades, climbed the sheer precipice, and in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress demanded and received the surrender of British Ticonderoga. There is another Green Mountain boy; let us make him our Captain in the great contest upon which we enter; make him our Captain of a host, a vast host of loyal followers, as indeed followers we shall be, doubtless, of any man who bears the banner of the Republican party—[applause]—and in the name of the great Jehovah and of the Republican party he will demand and receive the surrender of the Democratic party. [Loud applause.] His name is in your hearts before it leaves my lips. Incorruptible, unassailable, a Republican whom every Republican trusts to the utmost, and whom every Democrat respects with all his heart, a candidate who will make every Republican State surer, every Democratic State uneasy, and every doubtful State Republican—[loud applause]—and who will awaken all the old conquering Republican enthusiasm of principle and character; this is the candidate whose name has been presented to us by the old Bay State, and the candidate whose nomination on behalf of every American citizen who believes that political honesty is the best political policy, I proudly second, in calling the name of George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. [Loud applause.]

TRYING TO ADJOURN.

THE MOTION DEFEATED.

The Secretary finished the call of the roll of States and there were no more responses.

Mr. Foraker—I move you, sir, that this convention do now proceed to ballot for a nominee as its candidate for President of the United States.

The motion was seconded from several parts of the house.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman: I assume that the purpose of this motion is to economize the time of this convention. If I am correct in that I sympathize with the gentleman who made the motion, but the motion is inadequate in itself. If we desire to economize time we have time not only for one ballot but for five. I therefore move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Ohio to the effect that we proceed to take five ballots before adjournment. [Great applause.]

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—I am so overwhelmed with the light of eloquence received here tonight that I want a little time for quiet, deliberate, honest, conscientious reflection [laughter] before I vote. I therefore move you, sir, that this convention take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. [Cries of "No, no, no."]

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that the motion to take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock will not prevail. [Applause.]

The Chairman—It has been moved and seconded that the convention now take a recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The motion was declared to be lost.

Mr. Thurston—On behalf of Nebraska I demand a call of the States upon the motion.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey—I second the motion in behalf of New Jersey.

The Chairman—The Secretary will proceed to call the roll of States. [Confusion.]

Mr. Thurston—On what?

The Chairman—The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Nebraska whether his motion for a call of the States has been approved by the delegation of his own State and approved by two others?

[Cries of "No!" "No!" and a voice: "One other."]

The Chairman—One other. Then it is out of order to call the roll of States.

Mr. Sewell—I have seconded the motion for the State—for the delegates of New Jersey.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—I second it for the delegation of the State of Pennsylvania.

A delegate—Are both delegations a unit on that second?

Mr. Stewart—It is not necessary to have it a unit.

[Calls for "The rule."]

The Chairman—The Secretary will read the rule.

Mr. Parks, of California—Before you call the roll we would like to know upon what proposition you are calling it.

The Chairman—I will announce it in a moment.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—Before you proceed to call the roll of the States on that motion, I desire to know the fate of the amendment which I offered to the motion of the gentleman from Ohio.

The Clerk read Rule 6 as follows:

When the majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded the same shall be taken by States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States, and Territories, and the District of Columbia in the order heretofore stated.

A delegate—I ask to have the question stated.

The Chairman—The question is upon adjournment until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts—Mr. President, it is impossible to hear what the question is. I desire that it be stated by the Chair.

The Chairman—The question is to adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The roll was called.

INCIDENTS OF THE ROLL-CALL.

When Delaware was called Mr. Massey said: Mr. Chairman, there are but four of the Delaware delegation present. I cannot assume to vote on this question for the two not here because I am not authorized. Of the four who are present three vote to adjourn and one not to adjourn.

When New York was called Mr. Curtis said: Will you pass New York for a moment, the vote is not quite ready.

The Chairman—We cannot pass any State in the call of the roll.

Mr. Curtis—New York votes 29 aye, 43 no.

A Delegate from New York—I would like to know how the gentleman knows how to announce New York's vote? Here are a dozen men who have not been asked how to vote.

The Chairman—Let me inquire if the count as reported to the Chair is disputed by the delegation?

Mr. Lawson, of New York—I move that the delegation from New York be called.

The Chairman—That is a right the gentleman has. Call the roll of New York.

POLLING NEW YORK.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, with the following result:

Theodore Roosevelt, no.
Andrew D. White, no.
John J. Gilbert, no.
Edwin Packard, no.
George William Curtis, no.

When the name of John M. Crane was called, Mr. King arose and said:

Mr. Crane is not here. John A. King is his alternate. I am the alternate of Mr. Crane, John A. King, and I vote no.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. Young is in the city, but Mr. King is the alternate of Mr. Crane.

A delegate—The roll was corrected yesterday, and the gentleman voted two or three times after it was corrected.

Mr. King—Allow me to explain. I have credentials from the State of New York, but I did not bring them today because it was arranged yesterday. The State of New York elected two delegates from each Congressional district. If Mr. Curtis were not here Mr. Young would be the alternate.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. President: I have the credentials in my hand. I will send them to the Chair.

The Chairman—The record corrects the impression of the Chair, and contains the name of Mr. King.

The call was proceeded with, and Mr. King voted no.

The further call of New York resulted as follows:

Edward H. Hobbs, absent.
Silas B. Dutcher, no.
Andrew D. Baird, no.
George L. Pease, no.
William H. Beard, no.
Martin N. Day, no.
Clark D. Rhinehart, no.
George C. Bennett, no.
John J. O'Brien, no.
John H. Brady, no.
John D. Lawson, no.
Charles N. Taintor, no.
Robert G. McCord, no.
John Collins, no.
George Starr, alternate for Jacob M. Patterson, no.
George Hilliard, no.
Michael Cregan, no.
Bernard Biglin, no.
Anson G. McCook, aye.
John R. Lydecker, no.
Charles Whitlock, alternate, for Edmund Stephenson, no.
William Doud, no.
Frank Raymond, no.
John E. Eagleston, no.
William H. Robertson, aye.
James W. Husted, aye.
Benjamin B. Odell, no.
David J. Blauvelt, aye.
B. Platt Carpenter, no.
Hamilton Fish Jr., no.
Thomas Cornell, aye.
Duncan Ballentine, aye.
William E. Kisselbergh, alternate for Martin I. Townsend, no.
Henry G. Burleigh, no.
George Campbell, no.
J. S. L'Amereaux, alternate, no.

Thomas C. Platt was absent and nobody voted for him.

Mr. Andrew S. Draper, on his name being called, said: By the action of the convention in adopting the report of the Committee on Credentials, the delegation from this district is entitled to but one vote, and the contesting delegation is given a seat likewise—half a vote for each man.

The votes of Mr. Draper and his colleagues were recorded, half a vote each, aye. The roll-call proceeded as follows:

George West, aye.
John Kellogg, aye.
John Hammond, aye.
George Chahoon, no.
Leslie L. Russell, aye.
George A. Bagley, aye.
William E. Scripture, aye.
A. M. Lampher, no.
R. J. Richardson, alternate, aye.
Hobart Krum, aye.
Titus Sheard, aye.
Carroll E. Smith, aye.
James Brazee, alternate, aye.
Charles T. Saxton, W. A. Ogden, no response.

A delegate—Call the name of Delano.

The Secretary did so, with the following result:

Milton Delano, aye.
David M. Osborne, aye.

Mr. Yeomans—My name is Yeomans, and I am from the district where Charles T. Saxton is alternate and I am delegate. My name has not been called.

The Secretary—What district.

Mr. Yeomans—Twenty-seventh.

The Secretary—David T. Osborne, Fluron C. Ermons.

Mr. Yeomans—Yeomans—Y-e-o-m-a-n-s. [Laughter.]

The Secretary—Yes. Yeomans. That is right.

Mr. Yeomans—Aye.

The Secretary—Mr. Yeomans, you vote "yes."

Mr. Yeomans—I voted aye—I voted yes.

The Secretary—Jeremiah A. Dwight, A. M. Patterson, J. B. Morris—

Walter Lloyd Smith, aye.
George R. Cornwell, aye.

A delegate—Call the delegate.

The Secretary—The delegate did not answer.

A delegate—He did answer.

The Secretary—George R. Cornwell.

Mr. Cornwell—Aye.

The rest of the vote was:

Steven T. Hayt, aye.
Leonard Burrett, no.
Hulburt H. Warner, no.
James W. Wadsworth, no.
Edmund L. Pitts, aye.
James D. Warren, no.
Josiah Jewett, no.
George Urban Jr., no.
B. B. Sanborn, no.
Norman M. Allen, aye.
Frank S. Smith, aye.

A delegate—Continue the roll-call.

The Chairman—The roll cannot be called until the vote of New York has been announced.

The Chairman announced the vote of New York as standing yeas 27, nays 41, after which the roll-call was continued.

POLLING PENNSYLVANIA.

When Pennsylvania's vote was announced as a State, Mr. Fisher, of that State, said: Mr. Chairman, I challenge the count—and ask for the call of the roll.

The Chairman—The roll of Pennsylvania will be called.

The Secretary then called the roll of Pennsylvania with the following result:

James McManes, no.
John L. Hill, no.
Hamilton Disston, no.
P. L. Kimberly, aye.
J. W. Lee, aye.
Lewis Emery Jr., aye.
H. H. Bingham, no.
William J. Pollock, not voting.
W. W. Alcorn (alternate), not voting.
H. C. Woelpeper (alternate), not voting.
William R. Leeds, no.
Daniel H. Lane, no.
Samuel B. Gilpin, no.
Harry Hunter, no.
Alex Crowe Jr., aye.
W. Ellwood Rowan, aye.
John T. Thompson, no.
John Ruhl, no.
B. F. Fisher, aye.
Richard Young, aye.
Robert M. Yardley, aye.
I. P. H. Jenkins, aye.
Samuel R. Deppen, aye.
F. S. Livingood, aye.
Edwin L. Reinhold, aye.
Lewis S. Hartman, aye.
Samuel Thomas, aye.
W. S. Kilpatrick, aye.
James Cruikshank, aye.
James C. Brown, no.
Hubbard B. Payne, aye.
Henry H. Boies, aye.
J. A. M. Passmore, no.
J. Y. Sollenberger, no.
Horace Brock, aye.
Jacob Wagner, aye.
F. F. Sym, aye.
G. A. Grow, aye.
E. G. Scheiffelin, aye.
C. W. Hill, aye.
Edward J. Morrill, aye.
Edward D. Scull, no.
John Stewart, aye.
D. E. Duffield, not voting.
B. F. Wagonseller (alternate), aye.
William H. Lantus, aye.
Jacob A. Kitzmiller, aye.
E. A. Irvin, aye.
Dr. Thomas C. Thornton, aye.
J. K. Ewing, aye.
James E. Sayers, not voting.
Jacob F. Seagel, no.
C. L. Mayer, no.
William Flinn, no.
Thomas M. Bayne, aye.
E. M. Byers, aye.
Ernest F. Achison, aye.
John M. Wallace, aye.
J. B. Henderson, aye.
H. C. Howard, aye.
Thomas C. Cochran, aye.
W. H. H. Reddle, aye.
E. W. Echols, aye.
Joseph Johnson, aye.

The Chairman—The vote of Pennsylvania will be announced.

The clerk announced it as follows; Ayes 42, noes 17.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On the call of the District of Columbia Mr. Conger said:

"Mr. President: I believe that my colleague is absent from the hall, but I am not certain, and therefore ask that the roll be called of the District of Columbia."

The Chairman—The gentleman has no right to a roll-call.

Mr. Conger—Why not?

The Chairman—What is wrong? Is the vote disputed?

Mr. Conger—The count has not been announced.

The Chairman—It must be announced before I can have the roll called of the District of Columbia. [Cries of "Sit down."]

Mr. Conger—Mr. President, Mr. Conger, of the District of Columbia, votes no. I understand that the alternate of Mr. Carson is here present. Probably Mr. Carson is about. I desire to have Mr. Carson's alternate called. I wish a record made of this vote.

The Clerk—The District of Columbia one no.

Mr. Conger—Now I dispute that and ask for a call of the roll. [Laughter.]

The Chairman—Then the gentleman disputes his own vote, does he?

Mr. Conger—No, I do not. I know what I am talking about. I insist upon having the names of the delegates from the District of Columbia called.

The Chairman—Call the roll. [Applause.]

Mr. Conger voted no and Mr. Smith, Carson's alternate, no.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—I now move that this convention take a recess until——

A delegate—Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—The motion is out of order until the vote is announced.

Mr. Turner, of Alabama—Mr. Chairman: I desire to change the vote of Alabama.

The Chairman ruled that the vote could not be changed.

Mr. Strobach, of Alabama—Mr. Chairman: I insist he has a right to change because we have adopted Cushing's Manual. Four years ago I was a member of the convention, and then we had a rule. This time we have no rule. I insist that he has a right to change his vote.

The Chairman—The rule will be read.

The Clerk read the rule.

Mr. Turner—Does that apply to every ballot in the convention upon any question?

The Chairman—Upon any question, as I understand.

The Secretary—The vote is as follows: Ayes 391, noes 410.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

The ballot in detail was as follows:

States and Territories.	*Ayes.*	*Noes.*
Alabama	20	..
Arkansas	14	..
California	16	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	..	12
Delaware	3	1
Florida	..	8
Georgia	..	24
Illinois	3	41
Indiana	23	7
Iowa	26	..
Kansas	14	15
Kentucky	8	18
Louisiana	7	8
Maine	12	..
Maryland	12	4
Massachusetts	..	28
Michigan	19	7
Minnesota	5	9
Mississippi	1	17
Missouri	5	20
Nebraska	8	2
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	..	7
New Jersey	18	..
New York	27	41
North Carolina	3	19
Ohio	23	23
Oregon	6	..
Pennsylvania	42	17
Rhode Island	..	8
South Carolina	..	18
Tennessee	7	16
Texas	12	10
Vermont	..	8
Virginia	3	21
West Virginia	12	..
Wisconsin	18	4
Arizona	2	..
Dakota	2	..
District of Columbia	..	2
Idaho	1	1
Montana	..	2
New Mexico	..	2
Utah	..	2
Washington	2	..
Wyoming	..	1
Total	391	410

BLAINE'S FRIENDS WIN.

ADJOURNED TO 11 O'CLOCK TODAY.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—Mr. Chairman——

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman——

The Chairman—The gentleman from New York.

Mr. Stewart—I move that this convention take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. [Great confusion and disorder.]

Mr. Dutcher—I move the previous question on the motion to take a vote.

A delegate from North Carolina—I second that. [More disorder.]

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a point of order. The calling for the previous question does not cut off a motion to adjourn. I move that this convention adjourn until 11 o'clock. [Cries of "No," and "Sit down."]

The Chairman—The Chair will state to the convention that the order of business is a ballot, and there is no use of making any motion to that effect. [Confusion.]

Judge Houck—I rise to a question of order. It is utterly impossible to know or hear what is going on. [Cries of "Sit down," the disorder continuing and becoming worse, the gavel being useless apparently.]

The Chairman—The Chair will entertain no motion until the gentlemen come to order.

There was a continuation of the confusion for five minntes every one talking to his neighbor, and the hubbub being almost deafening.

Mr. Bush, of California—In the language of a distinguished gentleman, What are we here for? [Laughter.]

A delegate—What is the motion before the convention?

The Chairman—The motion before the convention is the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Several delegates—This morning.

The Chairman—That is so; it is after 12 o'clock. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr. Walker, of Missouri—I rise to a point of order. The point is this: No business intervened in the convention since the last motion to adjourn was voted down. [Great confusion.]

Mr. Stewart—My motion was to adjourn until 11 o'clock.

A delegate—A gentleman (Mr. Dutcher) moved the previous question previous to Mr. Stewart's motion, he having the floor and being recognized by the chair. [Cries of "Question," and "Adjourn."]

The Chairman—The Chair did not notice that the call for the previous question was sustained by his own State and another.

A delegate from North Carolina—I seconded the call for North Carolina.

The Chairman—Call the States on the motion to adjourn.

A delegate—I second the motion to adjourn. [Cries of "Question."]

The Chairman—All in favor of adjourning [cries of "Question" and "Call the States"] will say aye; contrary, no. The noes have it. [Cries of "Call the roll."]

Mr. Stewart—Call the roll.

The Chairman—The Secretary will call the roll.

CALLING THE ROLL.

The roll-call proceeded through to Illinois, with the following result:

States.	*Yeas.*	*Nays.*
Alabama	4	15
Arkansas	10	3
California	16	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	..	12
Delaware	3	1
Florida	..	8
Georgia	..	24
Illinois	1	43

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan—I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman—State your point of order.

Mr. Burrows—Will the Chair be kind enough to inform the delegates what the question is?

The Chairman—The question is to take a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Several delegates—Today.

The Chairman—Today: yes.

Mr. Burleigh, of New York—I would suggest that we make an amendment to adjourn until 10 o'clock.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio—I move to dispense with the call of the States. I understand the gentlemen all about me are willing that the motion to adjourn shall prevail untill 11 o'clock this morning, and in that spirit I make that motion.

Mr. Burleigh—I accept the amendment.

Mr. McKinley—I make the motion that we adjourn until 11 o'clock this morning and take a viva voce vote on that motion.

The motion was carried and the convention adjourned at 1:45 a. m.

FEELING.

A BLAINE VICTORY.

WHAT THE ADJOURNMENT MEANT, AND WHY IT WAS FOUGHT.

The most signal victory achieved since the convention assembled was that scored by the Blaine men at 2 o'clock this morning, when they forced an adjournment til: 11 o'clock, compelling the Edmunds-Arthur-Sherman-Logan combination to come to time, and preventing a ballot, which would have enabled the opposing forces to gain the point for which they labored most earnestly. The Edmunds-Arthur crowd worked hard all afternoon to get all the delegates who are not pronounced Blaine men into the scheme. The promise was held out to the Logan and Sherman people that it would be a good thing for them to have a ballot and then adjourn, as it would enable all the different Presidential interests to learn Blaine's strong and weak points and prepare them to work the field. The Edmunds-Arthur managers promised the other people as well as their own delegates, who were inclined to kick, that the balloting should begin by midnight and an adjournment be reached by half-past 1. The Blaine men, however, let the combination have all the rope it wanted, and it was consequently nearly 1 before Mr. Foraker got up to carry out the prearranged plan which had received the sanction of George William Curtis and his crowd of reformers who were acting with Barney Biglin and the New York City "boys," as well as the truly good Massachusetts and Vermont Independents, who were willing to consort with Mahone for one night more at least. The Blaine men were ready, but they thought there should be more than one ballot, or else the understanding which the people had that they should go home after the nominating speeches were made should be carried out in good faith. Delegate Stewart's idea that there should be five ballots instead of one rather nonplused them, and they pressed Foraker's motion with indecent haste.

A DECISIVE VOTE.

The vote on the motion to adjourn was so close—410 yeas to 391 nays—that they saw the game was up with them, when the Blaine men began a little parliamentary figuring. The vote on the adjournment was a far more correct test of Blaine's strength than that on the Temporary Chairmanship. It showed plainly that the combination of the field against him cannot hold when the crucial test comes, as it has greatly weakened already. Notwithstanding the defection of practically the entire Illinois delegation, Blaine's strength was greater than on that vote, and the only portion which was not clearly his was a part of the Alabama delegates. This showed so clearly that when Silas B. Dutcher sought to press the previous question on balloting, some of the New York Arthur men protested. Then when Delegate Stewart changed the time and again moved to adjourn, demanding the roll-call of States the combination fell asunder, and the Edmunds-Arthur-Sherman-Logan pieces went flying in every direction. To save themselves from showing their weakness in detail Mr. McKinley, the Ohio champion of John Sherman, begged that the adjournment be carried viva voce. The Blaine men were magnanimous and let their worried and worn opponents down as easy as possible. When Messrs. Roosevelt, Curtis, and the Massachusetts reformers promise another ballot their assurances will probably be taken with less faith. They had all set their hearts on the one ballot, and had boasted that they would have it before an adjournment could be effected. It was significant that the break which knocked all their calculations skyword was among the Southern States, where the Arthur people have put forth their strongest efforts to keep a solid front. The first vote also showed unmistakably that the delegates from the Southern States who have been his adherents will stick to him, and probably form a nucleus for others. The vote on adjournment with them was the Blaine issue clearly defined, and there was scarcely a Southern State which could be voted solidly as the Arthur officeholders implored and commanded.

THE BLAINE MEN HAPPY.

At no time during the convention were the Blaine men half so confident as they were when they poured into the Leland this morning after the close of the session. The unexpectedly large vote in favor of adjournment, which became a test of the Blaine strength against the field after the first four States were passed, was the cause of the jubilant feeling. A TRIBUNE reporter asked a dozen delegates who are leading the Blaine forces about the situation as developed by the session. In every case it was answered the chances were near to a certainty of the nomination of their man on the second or third ballot. Collector Robertson sent the most hopeful telegrams to New York, and said the field never looked better or so well. The Blaine men did not wish to give the Arthur and Edmunds forces a chance to make up their combination during the night, hence the motion to adjourn. G. V. Massey, Chairman of the Delaware delegation, was assured of Blaine's nomination on the second ballot. The Blaine men in the Massachusetts delegation were also jubilant, thinking the Edmunds men of their State would now never have their chance of President-making, upon which they had calculated so much, as Blaine would go in with a rush before the combination could be fixed up. The Arthur and Edmunds people were not inclined to talk. They were apparently taken aback by those 391 votes shown to be nearly solid for Blaine against their combined field.

PACKING THE HALL.

Delegates and visitors who held tickets were wildly indignant last night at the closing of the convention doors at 7 o'clock. After an hour of pulling and hauling the delegates managed to get inside, but the others were forced to go away. No one understood how the hall came to be filled at this hour, but it was said that over a thousand "shouters" were run in by accommodating doorkeepers between 5 and 6 o'clock. A goodly portion of them were reported to be furnished by Mike McDonald, and it was claimed that "Long" Jones had contracted for them to be present when Logan's name was placed before the convention. "Long" Jones indignantly denied this and mournfully remarked when the cheering for Blaine and Arthur was in progress that the other fellows had the best arranged cloque he ever listened to. He had heard that 2,000 counterfeit tickets had been issued in the interest of some candidate.

The incident called forth considerable comment from delegates and visitors from abroad. It was not creditable to the convention management and showed a loose screw which should be tightened before the balloting begins.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

LONDON, June 5.—The *Times* in a leading editorial says: "There is nothing new or unexpected in the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Chicago. Judging from past experience civil-service reform may be regarded as a promise and nothing more. It was a plank in the platform of the Republican Convention of 1880, and will probably reappear on many future occasions. It is difficult to believe that the Republicans are sincere in the matter, while the Democrats are not likely after long exclusion from power to relinquish so potent a party weapon as the principle of spoils to the victors. The existing situation may be described as Blaine against the field. Judging from the experience of the last convention the chances of both Blaine and Arthur of ultimately obtaining a decisive majority are not very great. It is generally a safe maxim to back the field. This maxim is peculiarly applicable in the case of an American convention for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency."

FETES AT POMPEII.

Ancient Roman Scenes Revived in the Forum of the Classic Town.

A series of classic fêtes recently occurred at Pompeii in imitation of the ancient Roman spectacles. The old town was reconstructed for the occasion in order to resemble as nearly as possible its ancient glory and Saturday, May 10, the fêtes began. At 2 o'clock, under fervid sunshine, the old Forum of Pompeii was thickly lined with spectators awaiting the appearance of the "Emperor Vespasian." Long-drawn blasts of trumpets announced the approach of the procession, headed by ten Pretorians on horseback, one of whom had a true Roman cast of features which well suited his scrupulously-copied costume. These were followed by youths carrying tripods from which rose clouds of incense, and others bearing the images of Isis, Bacchus, Venus, and a large bronze statue of Augustus. The group of the priests of Isis, with closely-shaven heads, naked arms and shoulders, and flowing white robes with heavy fringes, the augurs with green wreaths, the band of musicians crowned with flowers, the Emperor reclining on panther skin, in his silk-curtained litter borne by eight yellow-capped bearers, the groups of Senators, and the Pompeian populace, all slowly advancing to the sound of twisted trumpets, flutes, and tambourines through the narrow streets of Pompeii gave as realistic a picture as could be possibly achieved under the searching light of day. The crowning success, however, was the appearance of the Emperor's tribune in the circus, surmounted by eagles and trophies, decorated with statues and palms, and shaded by the typical awning. The Emperor Vespasian, in crimson, white, and gold, sat with imperial dignity in the centre, surrounded by priests and augurs, and groups of white-robed Senators on either hand. Beyond these again open galleries were filled with Pompeians in robes of every color, whose attitudes, assisted by the beautiful Roman drapery that lends itself so pliantly to every position of the body, were really of such unstudied grace, as one bent forward, another half reclined, or a third shielded himself from the sun with a portion of his robes, that each group might have been a valuable model to any historical painter. The whole picture was splendid and unique, backed by the exquisite outline of Vesuvius, which is now in all its glory of spring green mixed with the gray and purple tints of ashes and lava.

The trumpets signaled the commencement of the race, the Emperor threw down his handkerchief, and out rushed four chariots and careered round the long circus, the drivers standing in attitudes expressive of the utmost effort, their bodies entwined by the yellow reins, their bright-colored mantles floating in the wind. At the second round the white and red chariots lost each, unfortunately, a wheel, but the race was continued and won by the blue chariot, whose splendid black horses were dexterously guided round the difficult turnings. Then followed horse-races, wrestling-matches, and acrobatic performances—the winner receiving palms and the plaudits of the Pompeian and modern spectators. After a pause occupied in visiting the correctly-restored taverns, where an injudicious mixture of antique and modern waiters made the latter look especially mean and ugly, the wedding procession passed through Pompeii. This spectacle was less successful, only saved from failure by the chanting of the beautiful nuptial hymn and the music of the flutes; but the whole impression of these classic revivals was entirely satisfactory, and, with allowance for hurried preparation and restricted means, great credit is due both to the promoters and the performers.

The games at Pompeii began on the second day with a repetition of the circenses. The performers had perfected themselves in the several parts, and the picturesque effect of the representation could not be surpassed. The unpunctuality and delay were, however, much worse than on the previous day, while much of the pleasure was destroyed through the spectators having to sit unshaded beneath a sun which even Neapolitans considered exceptionally severe. After the circenses and much further loss of time the representation of the funeral took place, concluding with a burning funeral pyre. The whole of this representation was also given with exceptionally learned accuracy, and the funeral music, performed on instruments of ancient shape constructed for the occasion, was much admired. It was composed for the fêtes by Maestro Alberti. A rather absurd incident troubled the funeral procession. A wasp's nest was disturbed, and the owners, issuing out against the intruders, caused some temporary confusion.

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The New York State Superintendent Reiterates that There Can Be Neither Religious Instruction nor Religious Exercises.

The following decision has just been promulgated by the New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1884.—In the matter of the Application of the Board of Education of Union Free School, District No. 4, of Orangetown, Rockland County.

This application represents that the above-named Board of Education "wish to move unerringly, but firmly, in the matter of sustaining the reading of Scripture and prayer as a part of the exercises in opening the daily sessions of our public schools"; that the board has "not required the children of non-Protestant families to participate in repeating the Scripture or the Lord's Prayer, but have simply required them to behave with decorum;" that a number of Catholic families "ask that their children be allowed to remain outside until the devotional exercises are concluded," and that "this interference causes much disorder outside of the room, and the subsequent entrance of these pupils causes a loss of time and disturbance to class work."

I have carefully examined the special act under which this school was organized to see if there was any provision therein which might be held to authorize any other or different rule for the government of this particular school in the respect in question than that which applies to the common school organized under the general law. I do not find any such exceptional provision. By the Constitution of this State all people, in respect to the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, stand upon a footing of absolute equality. Interference therewith in the way of discrimination or preference, even by legislative enactment, is, by the express words of that instrument, prohibited.

Under our public-school system, within the legal limitations of age and residence, instruction is free. The material resources necessary for the maintenance of this immense and complicated system is drawn at large from a population characterized by dissimilar religious beliefs, observances, modes of worship, and preferences. With such a public furnishing the money to support the schools, supplying them with the children in attendance, and having equal rights to the full and equal enjoyment of all the benefits of the schools, if it were possible to devise some limited measure of religious instruction for adoption in the schools upon which all these diverse classes and sects could harmonize, it would be a gratifying result. But this is manifestly impracticable and impossible. The only alternative therefore to preserve the benefits of the constitutional guarantees, in letter and spirit, and to secure to all absolute equality of right in the matter of religious predilection, must be, however reluctantly the conclusion is arrived at, to exclude religious instruction and exercises from the public schools during school hours.

This conclusion involves the enunciation of no new principle. An examination of the records in this department shows a uniform series of decisions by my predecessors, extending over a period of more than forty years, in substantial conformity with the views above expressed. In 1838 the Hon. John A. Dix, then Superintendent of Common Schools, referring to a former decision in 1837, says (2 Orders and Decisions, Vol. VI., page 391): "I have heretofore decided that a teacher might open his school with prayer provided he did not encroach upon the hours allotted to instruction, and provided that the attendance of the scholars was not exacted as a matter of school discipline." This was a case in which the teacher was in the habit of attending at the schoolhouse at 8:45 in the morning (9 o'clock being the hour for opening the school) and devoting the intermediate time to religious exercises.

In 1839 Superintendent John C. Spencer, having occasion to examine and pass upon the question (Orders and Decisions, Vol. 8, p. 101,), says: "Prayers cannot form any part of the school exercise or be regulated by the school discipline. If had at all, they should be had before the hour of 9 o'clock, the usual hour of commencing school in the morning, and after 5 in the afternoon. . . . Both parties have rights, and it is only by a mutual and reciprocal regard by each to the rights of the other that peace can be maintained or a school can flourish. The teacher may assemble in his school-room before 9 o'clock the children of those parents who desire him to conduct religious exercises for them, and the children of those who object to the practice will be allowed to retire or absent themselves from the room. If they persist in remaining they must conduct themselves with decorum and propriety becoming the occasion. If they do not so conduct they may be dealt with as intruders."

On another occasion during the same year (Orders and Decisions, Vol. 8, p. 87,) he says: "Neither the common-school system nor any other social system can be maintained unless the conscientious views of all are respected. The simple rule, so to exercise your own rights as not to infringe on those of others, will preserve equal justice among all, promote harmony, and insure success to our schools."

The principles laid down in these early decisions have been followed by every one of my predecessors in office, no distinction having been made between Scripture-reading and prayers, but each having been held in separate and distinct appeals, to constitute no legitimate part of the business of the public schools. They will be my guide and govern my action in all cases of like nature which may come officially before me. In the particular case now under consideration, wi h these principles in view and a disposition to carry them out fairly and to respect the rights and conscientious opinions of all, the Board of Education will, I think, have no difficulty in avoiding further contention and securing harmony in the school.

W. B. RUGGLES,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE CHANCES.

Norristown *Herald:* Henry George wants a "distribution of the land," so that every man can "sit under his own vine and fig-tree." Why, bless your heart, Henry, after you have divided the land and given every man a vine and fig-tree to sit under, the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that a large majority of the very men who are clamoring for other people's property would prefer to go down to a saloon and sit around a beer-table.

MEMOIRS OF EUGENIE.

Memoirs of the Empress Eugénie up to the time of the Prince Imperial's death will be ready in the autumn. They will appear in English and French. It is said that the ex-Empress writes with grace and esprit.

ON THE OUTSIDE.

The Arthur Men Hold a Mass-Meeting to Consolidate Their Forces.

The Kansas Delegates Visit the Blaine Headquarters—Departure of the Straightouts.

IN CHICAGO.

BETWEEN SESSIONS.

AN ADJOURNMENT WHICH SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN PERMITTED—AN ARTHUR MASS-MEETING.

After the adjournment of the morning session there was an intense interest shown both among the delegates and the visitors at the outcome, as it was felt the struggle was close at hand and during the afternoon hours an account of stock would be taken on all sides and the lines drawn up for the final struggle. Some surprise was expressed that the Blaine managers allowed the adjournment to be till the evening hour, as the Arthur and Edmunds leaders were all badly rattled and delay was an imperative necessity for them. The Blaine people declared that it made no difference to them, as their forces were well in hand and were not in a condition to be tired out by the dilatory tactics of the enemy. A belief was current, however, that if there had been proper leadership on the floor Lodge's resolution to adjourn would not have carried. Gen. Henderson's leaving the chair so soon before Mr. Lodge gained the floor, and the promptness with which the latter was recognized, caused some comment as to whether there had not been an understanding.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention there was an informal consultation among a portion of the Independents, which resulted in an agreement that they would continue to bluff for a while at least. There was, however, unmistakably a panicky feeling among them, due to the strength which was being added for the Blaine people hourly. They also got a notification straight from the Arthur managers to the effect that since the main question was so near at hand the President's followers would concede nothing more and the Independents must decide whether they would help nominate Arthur or see Blaine made the candidate. A further cause of disquietude was the growls from the Southern men over the attitude taken by New England regarding the basis of representation. This caused the Southern people to kick against any alliance with the reformers. From Blaine sources the Independents got the news that four-fifths of their delegates were considered mere adjuncts to Arthur, and that he would be defeated even with this accession. Among the politicians generally it was said that the Independents had had their day and they must soon determine what band-wagon they would fall in behind. In reply to this the Edmunds leaders got angry and declared they would stick to their candidate till the last. In confidential communication, however, they said that they regarded Blaine as far in the lead, with Arthur out of the race. Feeling thus, in their public talk, they declared the Arthur delegates would be held responsible for the nomination of the Plumed Knight, but they failed to get credit for sincerity. As a matter of fact, the Edmunds leaders were awaiting the night's proceedings with great interest to determine what their course should be today if the convention's main work was not settled at the night session.

RALLYING THE ARTHUR FORCES.

The Arthur people made a heroic attempt to rally their forces and put them in such shape that they would not break. All the wavering delegates were seen and labored with. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a secret meeting was held in Battery D Armory, which was attended by about 200 persons, including delegates and others interested in the Arthur boom. Most of the New York City delegates staid away, the main purpose of the meeting being to get the Southern people worked up to a proper pitch of enthusiasm. Senator Mahone was present, along with Frank Hatton and a large following of Federal officeholders, not only from the South but from the East and West. Silas B. Dutcher made the opening address, appealing to everybody to stick by Arthur. The honors of organization were given to Southern men and the friendliness of the Arthur people for their colored brethren as shown in the choice of Lynch was touchingly referred to. A Kentucky man made a speech eulogizing the Administration, and then a roll of States was called and short speeches were made by the local leaders, including a fair proportion of colored orators. The significant point in most of the speeches was that the Arthur delegates could not go over to Edmunds, but must stand firm and solid till the Independents come over to them. Mr. Hatton and his co-laborers said they were very much gratified with the result of the meeting. It showed that their men were all right and were going to stick. Abner Taylor, delegate from the First Illinois District, was one of those present.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS.

The Arthur men, after the meeting was over, gave a unique account of it and one which did not at all tally with the facts. These adherents of the President told the story outside that over 300 delegates were present at the meeting, and that while many of them favored Edmunds or Logan as their first choice they were willing, in case of an emergency, to give Arthur their support. To prove this story they told another one to the effect that conservative speeches had been made in the meeting by Senators Cullom and Plumb, ex-Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, Col. Van Horn, of Missouri, Bingham, of Pennsylvania, Sanderson, of Wisconsin, Townsend, of New York, and others. The rumor was also given out that the Arthur, Logan, and Edmunds men had agreed to combine on Lincoln rather than let Blaine secure the nomination. The stories and rumors were purely for effect. There were less than 200 present, and all were Arthur men.

THE BLAINE MEN.

The Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific were filled with the usual crowd of enthusiastic followers, and among the Blaine delegates there was a universal expression of belief that they were holding solidly together and their lines could not be broken by any tactics.

During the afternoon in all quarters the desire was that the balloting should begin at the evening session and the vexed question of the relative strength of the different candidates be settled.

THE VIRGINIANS.

THE "STRAIGHTOUTS" ACCEPT THEIR DEFEAT PHILOSOPHICALLY.

The Virginia Straightouts accepted their defeat philosophically, paid for and gave up their headquarters, and declared that they would abide by the will of the convention and heartily support the nominee, whoever he might be. Desendorf still has his room at the Palmer, but Gen. Wickham and a majority of the delegates took the first train for the Old Dominion. Speaking of the contest and its results, the Straightouts expressed the opinion that the action of the convention would have the effect of injuring the chances of the Republican nominee in Virginia, because the anti-Mahone following in the State would feel hurt for having been refused a voice in the convention. "Nevertheless," they added, "we will do all we can for the success of the party, and will at least go home with the consciousness that we did our duty and caused a break in the Mahone ranks here in Blaine's favor."

The Mahone men no longer have any headquarters. They gave up Parlor O at the Palmer yesterday because, as they alleged, the landlord wanted to charge them $50 more a day for the room than they had bargained for. Besides, the contest having been settled in their favor, they did not feel that they really needed any headquarters other than Mahone's room. Dodson, one of the Mahone delegates-at-large and an Arthur man, said yesterday afternoon that Blaine had considerable to hope for from the Virginia vote. He would probably get four votes on the first or second ballot.

KANSAS.

THE DELEGATES SWEAR ETERNAL FIDELITY TO BLAINE.

The Kansas delegation, headed by a brass band, left their headquarters at the Palmer House about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, marching through the principal streets to the Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific. A banner was hoisted at the head of the delegation with a picture of Blaine. The banner was inscribed: "Kansas 50,000 majority for the nominee, 75,000 majority for James G. Blaine. Corn and wheat for the Nation." The delegation was loudly cheered along the line of march.

Arriving at the Blaine headquarters, J. W. Ady, of Kansas, mounted a table and said that a report had been circulated that the Kansas delegation were not solid for Blaine. Such a report was a slander upon the "Noble Queen of the Prairies." If any of the delegates did not want Blaine they dare not vote against him, as the people of Kansas were all for him, and it would not be safe for a delegate to disregard their wishes. Kansas believed Blaine had the greatest brain in the Nation, and they demanded his nomination. For eight years the people had insisted on it, but the politicians were opposed to him. If nominated he would get the largest majority any President ever received.

J. W. Jones, of Missouri, said Blaine was the choice of the people in 1876, and also in 1880, and he was again the popular choice. As a colored man, living in a Democratic State, he believed that the States giving Republican majorities should name the nominee.

J. W. Bodwell, of Maine, said he regretted that there were not more Maine men present, but they did not expect a visit from the Kansas delegation. Blaine was the people's choice, and they would have him this time. Who did Maine want to lead her in September? [Cries, "Blaine!"] Who did Ohio want to lead her in October? Blaine. He then read a message from Franklin McGowen, of Trenton, one of the largest manufacturers in New Jersey, saying the people there were demanding Blaine. Mr. Bodwell then advised them to stand to their guns as the "306" stood by Grant in 1880, and they would triumph. The combination that for eight years had defeated the will of the people was now demoralized and disorganized. They must stand firm to Blaine, as the opposition were now on the run.

The delegation then formed in line and marched to the convention-hall.

BLAINE'S STRENGTH.

AN INDEPENDENT OF 1872 WANTS HIM.

NEW YORK, June 5.—*To Blaine Headquarters:* Beware of those eleventh-hour Independents who are masquerading at Chicago. Most of them were zealous machine men while it brought pay and patronage. I speak for 500,000 honest Independents who in 1872 made war on the machine, when it was most powerful, who have never since repented, and who now demand a somebody and an American through and through as nominee for the Presidency. Such a man is the civic hero of Maine. No minion of royalty, though he calls himself a Chancellor and hails from Berlin, will venture to insult or snub the representative of this great Republic if James G. Blaine sits in the Presidential chair. ETHAN ALLEN.

THE GERMANS NOT AGAINST BLAINE.

NEW YORK, June 5.—*Blaine Headquarters:* The *German New York Herald* contains the following: "This morning's *Herald* correspondence from Chicago asserts that the entire German element of the United States is opposed to Blaine's candidacy and would bolt if he is nominated; that the Germans, from their conservatism, prefer Arthur's continuance in office, fearing all sorts of consequences from Blaine's aggressive foreign policy, and also from his tendency towards New England temperance proclivities; that Carl Schurz would take the stump against Blaine. This is all bosh. Let truth prevail. We know nothing of such anti-Blaine feeling among Germans; and with regard to the temperance question we know Blaine's liberal ideas, of which he gave proof at the time of the visit of the Steuben family to this country. The antagonism of Schurz is personal, originating in the Senate. That the Germans as such repudiate Blaine's candidacy is simply not true.

WM. MAYER,
Editor New-Yorker Zeitung and German Herald.

BLAINE CAN CARRY NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention having been called by prominent Republicans to the fact that a report is being circulated in Chicago that Blaine can't carry New Hampshire, I wish most emphatically to pronounce such statement as wholly unfounded and unjust.

J. R. GALLINGER,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

TRYING TO GET DELEGATES.

THE NEW YORK "WORLD'S" CORRESPONDENT ON THE MONEY OFFERS MADE BY THE ARTHUR MEN TO TEXAS DELEGATES.

Following is a Chicago special to the New York *World*, published in that paper yesterday morning:

CHICAGO, June 4.—There is now no doubt that the Arthur boodle has been used to buy delegates from the South who have been booked for Blaine. There is absolute proof that money has been offered to delegates to change their mind and cast their ballots for Arthur instead of Blaine. Delegates Ferguson, Blount, and Carter, of Texas, have been approached by agents of the Administration. Carter was offered $350 to vote for Arthur and the statement is that the man who tried to bribe him had orders to get Carter's vote if he had to pay as high as $1,000 for it. If he could secure it for a less sum he could pocket the difference. Delegate Cuney, of Galveston, a Blaine man, says that he has evidence to show that these three delegates had overtures made to them, and that in Carter's case the offer was a direct financial one. Alternate Norton, also a Blaine man, says that he has investigated the charges of bribery, and finds in Carter's case that he was offered money to go over to Arthur. Tonight he said to the *World* correspondent that he and the other solid Blaine delegates were investigating the whole business, and would make the matter public when all the facts were obtained.

While he was talking to your correspondent this afternoon in the corridor of the Sherman House over the matter, Alber Daggett, of Brooklyn hurried in. Dagget had a Delavan House look upon him and he surveyed the crowd for a few moments, and, discovering Col. J. C. De Gress, of Austin, a United States officeholder, leaning against a post, Daggett rushed up to him. Taking De Gress by the elbow Daggett took him to a sofa where the two remained in whispered conversation for some time. Finally De Gress arose with Daggett, and the two made a tour of the corridors and ante-rooms, as if in search of some one. They kept up the hunt for some time. Finally Daggett, after another conversation with De Gress went away. Daggett has been frequently seen at the Sherman, where the Texas delegation and other Southern delegations are quartered. Of the three delegates who it is charged have been approached, Carter and Blount are colored and Ferguson white. Alternate Norton said late last night that he read a severe lecture to the three delegates, especially Carter, and that he does not think that either one of them will dare to vote for Arthur. "There were twenty-two out of twenty-six of us," continued Norton, "who were elected as Blaine men. By hook or crook there are now probably thirteen Arthur men." The Blaine men have appointed a committee to investigate the charge that members of the Texas delegation have been interviewed by Arthur's boodle brigade.

OREGON.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Private dispatches received by the Oregon delegation here show that the Republicans in Oregon have fifty-two of the ninety members of the Legislature. The Senate is Republican by four majority, and the House Republican by ten majority. The Republican majority on Representative in Congress is reported by the Chairman of the State Republican Committee in a telegram to Senator Dolph at fully 2,500.

NOTES.

JUDGE WEST.

Judge West was born in the same township in Pennsylvania as James G. Blaine.

THE ARKANSAS MEN.

Senator Clayton and the other Arkansas delegates held a secret caucus at the Palmer yesterday afternoon and ascertained that Blaine's strength was as great as ever. Eleven of the delegates will vote for Blaine on the third ballot, but Gibbs, Havis, and Johnson would not promise to abandon Arthur so early in the fight. One of the delegates said that Lincoln was the second choice of a number of the Arkansas men.

AN OMEN.

Dr. W. D. Gentry, the oldest living telegraph operator, who learned the business in 1848, is working the Philadelphia wire from the convention. Dr. Gentry was the first sound operator west of the Mississippi. Yesterday morning he was called to the door of the convention hall to see a friend, when a bird flew and lighted upon his breast. He brought it into the convention and let it loose for Blaine.

THE CAMERON-STROBACH-TURNER FIGHT.

The personal encounter at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday night, involving leading representatives of the Arthur Bread-and-Butter Brigade, was a fruitful theme of conversation yesterday among the friends of the parties directly interested. According to this talk, farther trouble might be expected at any time. Brewster Cameron, it was said, was a man of undoubted personal courage, and has established such a reputation during a long career as a secret-service official in which his bravery had often been tested. On the other hand, both George Turner and Paul Strobach had too much of the Southern blood in them to permit the matter to drop. There were strong efforts among the Arthur men to heal the breach, for it was believed that Turner and Strobach would make good their threats to cut the President's strength in every possible way should they find Brewster Cameron in Chicago working for him. But none of the parties who have the deepest interest at stake are inclined to make peace, and while no immediate collision is apprehended the feud may break out at any moment.

A SERENADE.

The band belonging to the M. S. Quay Club (colored) of Philadelphia gave THE TRIBUNE a fine Blaine serenade last night.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. Fitch, of St. Louis, son-in-law of Gen. Sherman, said yesterday that Gen. Henderson was wrong in suppressing Gen. Sherman's letter. If the letter had been published all talk of the General as a probable nominee would have ceased. "It is unfair to Blaine and to John Sherman to allow this talk of the General as a dark horse to continue," said Mr. Fitch. "The letter should have been given the greatest publicity."

ELSEWHERE.

AT WASHINGTON.

HEARING THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—It was at the Senate chiefly that the great interest in the bulletins from Chicago was manifested. Of the candidates, Senators Hawley and Sherman spent most of the day at the Capitol. Senator Edmunds had not returned from his trip to Warrenton, but is expected to be on hand at the opening of the Senate tomorrow. Senator Allison continued his work in the Appropriations Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill which the House has passed, not forgetting, however, to notify the operator to send him the bulletins. Senator Pike, of New Hampshire, whom some of the correspondents have had very busy at Chicago working for Blaine, was about the bulletin board, evidently much interested in the news.

At the House end there was a great crowd about the telegraph offices.

Of the other candidates, Logan remained at his rooms, Mr. Lincoln and Postmaster-General Gresham were for the most part at their desks in the departments, while President Arthur closely kept to his executive office and his library. The White House was more quiet today than it has been at any time since the convention began. Senator Don Cameron, though a guest at the White House, spent the greater portion of the day in the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs at the Capitol attending to his accumulated correspondence. Secretary Lincoln scarcely left the department.

INDIANA.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT'S CHOICE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Thirty-five hundred Republicans of Montgomery ask the delegates from the Eighth Indiana District to cast their vote for the Great Commoner, James G. Blaine.

I. H. B. MCCAIN.
JOHN JOHNSON.
JAMES J. INSLEY.
HENRY CAMPBELL.
ARCH MARTIN.
JAMES TAYLOR.
WILLIAM SEAWRIGHT.
O. M. GREGG.
M. P. DENNIS.
J. S. BROWN.
I. N. SHERLIN.
E. S. SIMPSON.
H. WILLIAMS.

AT LOGANSPORT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—The people here have declared in unmistakable terms for Blaine. In the convention our delegates promised to vote for him. If they prove recreant there will be a reckoning with their constituents.

NEW JERSEY.

THE BLAINE SENTIMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—[Special.]—The Blaine sentiment, which was pretty strong when the New Jersey delegation to Chicago was chosen, has increased to fever heat since the convention assembled. Suddenly every other symptom of rival booms has disappeared and the Republicans seem to be unanimously and ardently for Blaine. The feeling is very strong on the subject, and deep and universal indignation is expressed towards those New Jersey delegates who are proving untrue to the known sentiment of the Republicans of the State. Threats are freely and openly made that there will be a day of reckoning with any delegate who proves treacherous to his trust by refusing to vote for James G. Blaine.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The bulletin announcing the purport of the Republican platform relative to the tariff, adopted at Chicago, created more interest among the members of the House than any other bulletin from today's meeting of the convention. Mr. Morrison says the plank means that the Republicans will "keep all they have got, and get all they can. They raise the tax on tin-plate, cotton-ties, and a few other things."

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, says: "The action of the Republicans means that they want to humbug the people. They tell the workingman that he is to have more protection, and the business-man that the obstacles to trade will be removed. I knew they would declare for a revision of the tariff. Those gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee had better go to work and do something now."

Mr. Carlisle says: "The action of the convention is a complete straddle of the question."

Mr. Springer characterizes the action as a "piece of political jugglery to catch all classes of voters."

Mr. Hiscock says: "It means an increase of duty."

Messrs. Mills and Jones of Arkansas say the Republicans are dodging the question. Mr. Mills continues: "It is a lie. I hope to the Lord we will say something this time that will not mean a lie."

Mr. Eaton says: "Of course they want a revision. They didn't favor the Morrison bill, did they?"

Mr. Herbert says: "I expected this; we have lost our golden opportunity. The action they have taken is, however, nothing but a dodge."

Mr. Blount considered the tariff plank as "a complete dodge."

Judge Kelley says the plank means a revision of the prohibitory features of the present tariff.

WAITING FOR THE NEWS.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—There is great enthusiasm here today over the reports received that Blaine's prospects for the Presidential nomination are gaining strength. The editor of a morning paper who is now in Chicago at the convention telegraphed this noon that Blaine's chances were better than they had been at any time. Bulletins are displayed over the city giving the important movements of the convention. The feeling in Minneapolis is decidedly for Blaine. Pools are selling this evening making Blaine the favorit and Arthur second against the field, the odds being Blaine ten, Arthur eight, field eight.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The nominations at the convention attracted general attention in Washington. The news was received by Mr. Sherman, Gen. Logan, and at the White House. With the President were Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Chandler. Every bulletin that arrived was read first by the President and then by each of the Secretaries. Gen. John A. Logan was at home in his rooms on Twelfth street surrounded by friends. Occasionally a clerk dropped in with a bulletin, which the General read aloud.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—There was great excitement here tonight over the telegraphic bulletins from the convention, and the name of Blaine is received everywhere with loud cheers. His is the only name that has created any enthusiasm save that of Logan. The universal desire is for Blaine's nomination, as that would mean victory in November.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 5.—[Special.]—The bulletin-boards have been watched eagerly all day by large crowds. The almost universal sentiment has turned to Blaine, and it is deep-seated. Everybody is enthusiastic for Blaine.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 5.—Arrangements are being made here for a grand Republican demonstration in the event of Blaine being nominated.

AT STERLING.

STERLING, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The sentiment here is nearly unanimous for Blaine, and any one who asserts the contrary tells a willful falsehood. Sterling was for Blaine four years ago and it is for him now.

IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, Kas., June 5.—[Special.]—There is a very deep feeling here among Republicans in regard to the vacillating course of the Kansas delegation at the Chicago Convention. Nine-tenths of the Republicans of Kansas are for Blaine first, last, and all the time, and the constant report from Chicago that Plumb will try and divide the vote of the State between Blaine and Arthur, and that he is really for Arthur while professing to be for Blaine, calls out from all classes of men the severest condemnation. Men of all parties here freely admit that Blaine is fully entitled to the solid vote of the State and that all votes given for Arthur or any other candidate besides Blaine would be in defiance of the popular will.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Masons Reply to the Pope's Encyclical Denouncing Their Order.

A Report that Minister James Russell Lowell Will Resign His Place.

THE MASONS AND THE POPE.

A REPLY TO LEO'S ENCYCLICAL.

LONDON, June 5.—The Grand Lodge of Masons adopted a resolution introduced by Earl Carnarvon, expressing regret at the recent anti-Masonic encyclical letter of the Pope. The resolution affirms that: "The law, practice, and traditions of the Masonic order and the position of its rulers prove the Pope's charges utterly unfounded."

MINISTER LOWELL.

HE WILL RESIGN.

LONDON, June 5.—James Russell Lowell has announced his intention of resigning the position of United States Minister to England.

DYNAMITE.

REGULATING ITS SHIPMENT.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: The police authorities have suggested to the Home Secretary that the Government should ask the United States to compel shippers of dynamite to make a declaration of its destination and purpose similar to that now required in regard to other explosives by laws enacted before the invention of dynamite. It is understood that some request to this effect will be included in the diplomatic note to Washington which is now being prepared by Lord Granville.

CABLE NOTES.

The Philadelphia cricketers easily defeated the Gentlemen of Ireland in the match yesterday at Dublin.

The Manchester Cup was won by Hammond's filly Florence, Newburg's colt Robertson second, Manton's mare Carrie Ray third. There were eighteen starters.

Parliament reassembled yesterday. Mr. Anderson asked if the Government had made representations at Washington in regard to the dynamite outrages. Lord Fitzmaurice requested that notice be given of this question.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, light, local rains, partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly from east to south, no change in temperature in the northern portions, and slightly cooler in the southern portions.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley partly cloudy weather, with light local rains, southerly winds, stationery temperature in the southern portions and slightly cooler weather in the northern portions.

For the Missouri Valley, light local rains and partly cloudy weather, southerly winds becoming variable, cooler weather in the northern portions, and stationary temperature in the southern portions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 5—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer......	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind......	State of Weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.07	74	S.....	Cloudy.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.96	70	E.....	Clear.	.01
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.71	79	W....	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	29.87	71	......	Clear.	0
Galveston	29.90	78	N. W.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	29.91	76	S. E..	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.92	77	......	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.07	74	S.....	Cloudy.	0
Indianapolis	30.00	69	S.....	Cloudy.	*
Louisville	30.01	69	S. E..	Cloudy.	0
Memphis	29.95	68	E.....	Fair.	0
Nashville	30.02	65	E.....	†L. rain.	.37
Pittsburg	30.04	71	......	Fair.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.02	67	S. E..	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.04	70	S. E..	Cloudy.	0
Detroit	30.00	70	W....	Cloudy.	0
Erie	30.05	70	S.....	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.04	67	S.....	Fair.	0
Port Huron	29.98	69	S. E..	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y	30.04	73	S. E..	Fair.	0
Sandusky	30.03	72	S. W.	Cloudy.	0
Toledo	29.99	69	......	Cloudy.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.00	59	N. W.	Cloudy.	*
Chicago	29.96	65	S. E..	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.91	52	N. E.	Clear.	0
Escanaba	29.93	58	S.....	Cloudy.	0
Grand Haven	29.99	64	N.....	Cloudy.	0
Marquette	29.92	63	S. E..	Clear.	0
Milwaukee	29.97	58	S.....	Clear.	0
Mackinaw	29.99	60	......	L. rain.	*
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.98	65	S.....	Cloudy.	.10
Davenport	29.93	65	S. E..	Clear.	.02
Des Moines	29.92	66	......	Clear.	0
Keokuk	29.91	66	......	Clear.	*
La Crosse	29.91	69	S.....	Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.80	68	S.....	Clear.	0
St. Louis	29.96	65	S. E..	Fair.	0
St. Paul	29.80	68	......	Clear.	0
Springfield, Ill.	29.97	65	S.....	Cloudy.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.89	77	......	Fair.	0
Omaha	29.88	69	S. E..	Clear.	0
Yankton	29.83	69	S.....	Fair.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.72	66	N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Fort Buford	29.72	62	N.....	Cloudy.	.02
St. Vincent, Minn	29.83	55	N.....	Cloudy.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.70	60	S. W.	Fair.	0
Deadwood	29.78	67	N. W.	Clear.	.05
Fort Custer	29.69	78	N.....	Fair.	.37
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.71	65	W....	Fair.	*
Dodge City	29.78	73	S. E..	Cloudy.	0
North Platte	29.72	69	S. E..	Fair.	.01
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.86	51	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Kingston	30.02	59	S.....	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.69	57	N.....	Cloudy.	.10
Parry Sound, Can	30.00	61	......	Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.87	47	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Minnedosa	29.90	46	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Toronto	30.04	60	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Other Points—					
Helena	29.80	59	N. W.	L. rain.	.10
Huron, Dak	29.77	69	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Las Animas	29.68	66	E.....	Fair.	.35
Little Rock	29.93	72	E.....	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.74	61	N.....	Fair.	0
Stockton	29.76	78	S. E..	Cloudy.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.014	60.0	54	E......	6	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.009	63.0	57	S. E...	5	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.935	70.7	65	E......	5	*	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.949	69.5	69	E......	6	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.984	65.4	84	S. E...	1	......	Clear.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 71.7.
Minimum temperature, 56.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.930.
Mean daily thermometer, 65.4.
Mean daily humidity, 68.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Goldwin Smith Soundly Scored by the Hon. William McDougall, Ex-Minister of Public Works.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—A reporter has been interviewing the Hon. William McDougall, who for some time was Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, on Canadian independence. He does not believe any statesman goes in for independence pure and simple, and in answer to the question "What do you think of Goldwin Smith's contradictory utterances on the subject of Canadian independence, annexation, and imperial federation, which are so freely commented on by the Canadian and American press?" said: "I think they are the irresponsible utterances of a literary Bohemian who is very well read in the world's history, writes remarkably good English, is never happy unless he can find some one to admonish or birch, and would reconstruct the universe if his power were equal to his confidence in his ability to improve it. But he understands very little of the political history, habits, genius, wants, opinions, or aspirations of the Canadian people. In the schoolmaster's rôle he has succeeded pretty well as a political teacher; his influence in Canada, so far as my observation extends, has not been a success. On the Irish question he has permitted his personal antipathies to run away with his judgment, which is much to be regretted. Mr. Godkin, the able editor of the New York *Nation*, has demonstrated this in a very calm review of Mr. Smith's position on that question."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived—The Nurnberg from Bremen, and the Wieland from Antwerp.

The agents received a dispatch today stating that the steamer Frisia had broken her shaft off Portland and was being towed into that port. The Frisia was outward bound.

LONDON, June 5.—Arrived out—The Gallia, Helvetia, Eider, Rhynland, and State of Alabama from New York, and the Manitoban and Alexis from Montreal.

DUTIES OF METHODIST BISHOPS

Philadelphia Times: Apropos of the election of Methodist Bishops it is interesting to know the position these dignitaries occupy. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the Bishops preside in the Annual Conferences, divide the conferences into districts, and appoint a Presiding Elder over each, as well as fix the appointment of the preachers, allowing none, except in certain cases made and provided, to remain more than three years out of six in the same appointment. They decide all law questions in the Annual Conference, subject to an appeal to the General Conference, and travel at large through the connection, overseeing its temporal and spiritual business. Twice a year the Bishops meet and make a plan for a time of meeting for the Annual Conferences, and designate which of their number shall preside at each conference. They also preside over the General Conferences, and under no circumstances can they vote either in the General or Annual Conferences.

A NIAGARA FALLS TRAGEDY.

Finding of the Body of Thomas Vedder Near the Cave of the Winds.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 5.—[Special.]—The body of Thomas Vedder, one of the principals in the Vedder-Pearson tragedy, which was enacted on Goat Island the night of April 9 last, was found under the precipice near the Cave of the Winds this evening by the well-known guide John Mumford. The body, although badly decomposed, was fully identified by his relatives, having pants and undershirt on. The body was lying on the rocks about fifty feet away from the falls. It is altogether likely that when he made the fearful leap, if he was not thrown over, the body struck on the ice mound and rolled down on the rocks and not into the seething abyss behind the mound, as was expected at the time of the tragedy. There will be a full examination of the body tomorrow to see if there is any trace of bullet-holes and some light may be thrown on the mystery which has enshrouded the tragedy.

[April 10 last the body of Van R. Pearson was discovered on Luna Island, immediately at the brink of the American Falls. A short distance below the body were the overcoat, undercoat, vest, and scarf in one pile, and near by the hat worn by Thomas Vedder, with no sign whatever of Vedder. About 5 o'clock the previous afternoon Thomas Vedder and Van R. Pearson left their residences at Suspension Bridge for a buggy-ride. They must have driven directly to Niagara Falls and over to Goat Island, as about that time the two were recognized by several citizens at the falls, and passed the bridge toll-gate very soon after 5. The non-appearance of Vedder at his home at the usual hour for supper created considerable surprise, and later on his brother James visited the village at the falls to make inquiry. Toward midnight a systematic search was instituted. The party proceeded to Goat Island, whither they learned that Pearson and Vedder had gone. Toward the foot of the island the horse and buggy were found. Procuring lanterns, they proceeded to the point where the horse was found, and, descending to Luna Island, found the body of Pearson. Two bullet-holes were found, one entering the right side of the neck back of the jaw and just below the ear, coming out on the left side of the chin. The other entered the left cheek just below the eye, and came out just back of the right ear. The second wound would have caused almost instant death. Pearson was married to Vedder's sister, his first wife having been also a sister of Vedder. He was local Treasurer of the New York Central Railway at Suspension Bridge, a position he had held for twenty-nine years. He had been regarded as a sort of mild crank for a couple of years. Thomas Vedder was unmarried and had been in the wholesale grocery business with his brother for thirty years, and was considered one of the best citizens of Niagara County. The general supposition was that in an altercation Vedder shot Pearson, and afterward, either to escape justice or to remorse, jumped into the rapids and was carried over the falls.]

CAROLINA MINERALS.

A Talk with Mr. Clingman—His Various Discoveries.

New York *Tribune:* A *Tribune* reporter, in a recent chat with Gen. T. L. Clingman, the veteran politician and mineralogist of North Carolina, asked him the object of his New York visit. He said:

"I am here to get my electric light into practical use. A company is being formed to take hold of it. You see the orators of all the world have been trying to enlighten Buncombe County, North Carolina, for over half a century. Now I, as a Buncombe man, am trying to repay the debt by enlightening the world with an electric light from a Buncombe mineral."

"Is your light, then, different from others?"

"I think it will beat either the Brush or the Edison. I use zircon, or rather zirconia, which is the extract of zircon, in my light. That mineral is a product of old Buncombe—though the county originally of that name is now cut up and distributed among others. Zircon was never found in quantity until the discovery of it in North Carolina. It had been sparingly produced in Ceylon, Norway, Ireland, and Scotland. We have it in immense quantities."

"Will you tell me something of your early mineral discoveries in North Carolina?"

"Corundum, the hardest substance in the world next to the diamond, was discovered by me in masses—the first ever found in that condition—in 1847. The Oriental ruby, Oriental emerald, and the blue sapphire are varieties of corundum. I sent an exhibition of corundum to the World's Fair in London, which was much praised at the time. Since 1847 the only corundum mines that have been worked in the world are in western North Carolina and the border of Georgia—there are only two. These mines are worked with great profit by Dr. Lucas, of Massachusetts, who has found some handsome gems in his operations. In 1846 I made the most important of my discoveries, that of the diamond, and I subsequently found platinum. Prof. Charles N. Shepard, in an article in *Silliman's Journal* of that year, spoke of me as 'the discoverer of the diamond and platinum in North America,' a title which I consider the proudest of my life. An Oriental ruby which I had cut and set was pronounced by eminent judges the finest ever seen. In 1868 I had the first mica mines opened in Yancey and Mitchell Counties. The greater part of the mica used in the world is now obtained from those two counties. Prominent metallurgists with whom I corresponded during my mineral searches expressed the opinion or coincided in it that there was a greater variety of minerals within a circle of fifty miles around Asheville than in any known part of the globe."

"How did you come to find the diamond, and what was its value?"

"The exact particulars of its discovery are dim in my memory. People in those days brought thousands of pieces for me to examine. I was constantly scrutinizing minerals. The diamond was worth $1,500 to $2,000. Since then several other diamonds have been picked up in the State. Two new minerals were discovered by me, and are named Clingmanite to this day, as may be seen in 'Dana's Mineralogy.' About one of these there has been some doubt raised as to whether it was not a combination of other known minerals."

"What about the recently-reported discoveries of tin?"

"That metal is said to have been discovered in the lower part of Cleveland County. Years ago I found minerals there resembling tin, which, on testing, proved to be something else. From the fact that all the minerals accompanying tin in Cornwall and other countries are found in West North Carolina, I think it probable that tin-veins exist there. Large veins of the best iron are being profitably worked in the western part of the State. The working of the gold-mines in the State is being resumed, and some of them are represented as paying handsome profits."

OBITUARY.

The Rev. G. M. Hair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. G. M. Hair, formerly of Chicago, and an old and prominent divine of the Presbyterian Church, died at the home of his son-in-law, Maj. William F. Spurgin, West Point, New York, Tuesday last, June 3. The remains were brought here for interment, and the funeral took place today. Mr. Hair was well-known in Chicago, and had a large number of relatives living there.

MUST HAVE BEEN DRUNK.

Texas Siftings: Two students of the University of Texas were walking down Austin avenue arm in arm, when an elderly gentleman took off his hat and smiled.

"Who is that old duffer who took off his hat to me?"

"He is one of the Supreme Court Judges. You were introduced last night at the banquet."

"Humph! He must have been drunk. I don't remember ever having seen him before."

THE OLD STORY OF THE HEN AND THE EGG.

Philadelphia Call: Prof. Nordenskjöld is writing a book to prove that the earth is made up of cosmic dust and fallen meteors; but he won't attempt to explain what cosmic dust and meteors are made up of.

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

The Faith Cure Tried with Great Persistence by a Former Minister—Out of Business.

THE FAITH CURE.

A CLERGYMAN EXPERIMENTS ON HIS CHILD.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The Rev. Clement T. Blanchett, an Episcopal minister now here, is a firm believer in the faith cure, and tested it upon his 6-year-old daughter until the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children interfered in the child's behalf. He has been for years a missionary in Tokio, Japan, having been appointed from the Illinois diocese. His first knowledge of the faith cure was acquired from accounts in the newspapers of cures effected by the Rev. Mr. Sloan, of Stratford, Conn., and Mrs. Blanchett was placed under Sloan's treatment and cured, it is said, of a burning sensation and pain on the soles of the feet. The treatment consisted of anointing and praying over the patient. May 12, after attending the Missionary Conference Mr. Blanchett found his daughter suffering from a fracture of the left arm. His wife had concluded to try the faith cure, and he concurred with her and refused to summon a physician. Other boarders in the house learned of the accident and tried to persuade the parents to have the child attended by a surgeon, but Mr. Blanchett remained firm and politely declined to do so. He says the child's arm progressed finely, and she was gradually recovering the use of it, and would have been cured had no one interfered. Tuesday last he received a letter from Assistant Bishop Potter, who had heard of the child's treatment. In his letter Mr. Blanchett was asked if he could not reconsider his determination not to seek the aid of a surgeon or a physician. "Whether you believe this or not," said Assistant Bishop Potter, who acted on the advice of the Bishop, "can you not waive your views a little so as to avoid the unpleasant consequences which are likely to follow? I earnestly beg you will do so. Though you do not belong to my diocese I think I have the right to believe you think me your friend. I will not express any opinion as to the best means of effecting your child's recovery. I hope I agree with you as to the efficacy of prayer as to our daily wants."

Other parties had been to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and complained of Blanchett, and he was served with a summons to appear at the Yorkville Court. The minister had, however, after talking the matter over with Assistant-Bishop Potter, concluded to get a surgeon, and the child's arm was set. When the father appeared in court he was armed with a certificate that the child was being properly cared for, and Justice Murray dismissed the complaint.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

WINDING UP AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The Mechanics' & Traders' Fire-Insurance Company today resolved to discontinue business and wind up its affairs. William R. Foster has been made permanent President, with instructions to carry out the plan of dissolution, which has not yet been adopted. If the company does not reinsure its outstanding risks the organization will be held intact until the expiration of all the risks. The Mechanics' & Traders', up to a few years ago, was one of the most successful fire-insurance companies of its size in the country. Since the company was organized the stockholders have received in dividends $982,000, nearly five times the amount of the original investment, or an average dividend of 16 per cent per annum. The company's decline is attributed to its unprofitable agency business, but in view of the large profits realized in the past it was believed until yesterday that an effort would be made by the already well-paid stockholders to save the company from dissolution.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The explanation to the statement that all the Directors had resigned appears in additional particulars of the meeting Wednesday, which leaked out today. H. Victor Newcomb, a former President, was asked in a written petition, signed by the new President, J. S. Rogers, and others, to again take the position. He was present at the meeting, it was stated, to look into the company's affairs. It happened that a loan effected while Mr. Baldwin was at the head of affairs had been called. The Directors were asked to make up a sort of round robin to pay it—to put down on paper the amounts they would advance the company to enable it to respond to the call. The Directors seized paper and began writing. Mr. Jay Gould drew a note from his pocket and handed it to the Secretary. It was his resignation as a Director, prepared beforehand. The slips handed up by the other gentlemen as soon as they could finish writing them astonished the Secretary and presiding officer by turning out to be resignations in all instances. Then President Rogers wrote out his resignation. It was not deemed expedient to accept the resignations until the road could be put in responsible hands, and they were not acted on. The story was that Mr. Newcomb, seeing the possibility of the road's going into the hands of a Receiver, did not deem it advisable to accept the Presidency unless the financial relief of the company was made sure. It was understood that he interested himself to see what amount of money could be raised, but with what success was not known. He did not, however, make any promises to the persons who wanted him to take the Presidency. It was the talk tonight that preparations were being made, if worse came to worse, to put the road in the hands of a Receiver. The general understanding was that a complete reorganization would be made anyway, and that if Mr. Newcomb was induced to take charge there would be an entire revolution in the practical management, including the inauguration of radical economic measures. Mr. Newcomb was known to have said that the expenses of the new road could be curtailed without interfering with its operation. There were said to be many loans out, which might be called at any time, and this was given as a reason for the reported preparations to apply for a Receivership in an emergency. Mr. Newcomb tonight declined to say whether it was true that the Presidency had been tendered to him. He would only say that the duties and responsibilities incident to the position were such that it would not be possible for him to entertain the proffer if it was tendered.

INDICTED.

ENO AND HINCKLEY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The grand jury today found an indictment against John C. Eno for forgery in the second and third degrees. A bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of Eno.

Charles M. Hinckley, the Paying Teller of the West Side National Bank, who disappeared May 24 with $96,000 of the bank's money, was also indicted. If Hinckley is caught he will be easily extradited.

A STARTLING CHARGE.

Ex-Premier Mousseau Accused of Receiving a Money Bribe—An Investigation Ordered.

QUEBEC, June 5.—[Special.]—The most serious charge that has been made against any British Minister for a long time was made by Mr. Mercier from his seat in the House, and claiming to have proofs in his hands, against Mr. Mousseau, now Judge, who was actually accused of receiving money to put through a corrupt bargain. Of the $10,000 alleged to have been paid by Charlebois to secure a contract, Mr. Mercier avers that one-third went to Mr. Mousseau, then Premier, and since appointed a Judge. An investigation was ordered by a unanimous vote, and a committee appointed.

THE OKLAHOMA BOOM.

WICHITA, Kas., June 5.—[Special.]—A rousing meeting of Oklahoma colonists was held in this city today. It was resolved by the colonists to issue a call through the Executive Committee, and the following call was made:

The Oklahoma colonists and all friends of the enterprise are earnestly requested to meet at Hunnewell, Kas., June 16, 1884, for the purpose of making a concerted movement into the Oklahoma country. By order of the Executive Committee.

It is reported here that fully a thousand people are now in the Territory below Hunnewell, and their numbers are increasing daily. A citizens' meeting, largely attended, was held at the court-room in this city last evening, and a resolution passed denouncing the Federal troops from Fort Reno for their treatment of the colonists and indorsing the movement.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Burning of C. C. Holton's Furniture Factory—The Loss in the Neighborhood of $50,000.

Flames were discovered in the basement of C. C. Holton's furniture factory, Nos. 24 and 26 Van Buren street, at 9:50 o'clock last night and an alarm was at once turned in from Box 55. The fire was first discovered at the rear near the engine which is in the southeast corner, and spread so rapidly that Chief Fire Marshal Swenie turned in a second alarm four minutes later. The flames extended northward through the building, which was all in a blaze in a very short time. Six engines, three hook and ladder companies, and one chemical responded to the first alarm, while the second brought out two chemicals, six engines, and one truck. It was soon evident that the building was destined to be gutted and all the efforts of the department were directed towards preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining building to the west, which occupies about 75 feet on Van Buren street by 125 on Wabash avenue. A sixteen-inch fire-wall between the building was the salvation of the corner building, the rear part of which is known as the Marion Hotel, while the front is rented out as furnished rooms. The only way in which the building was likely to catch fire was from the roof, and a number of firemen kept their hose playing constantly upon this, and from the roof down upon the burning building. The burning structure, like the adjoining building, was a four-story and basement one and occupied forty feet on Van Buren street with a depth of 125 feet. The engine and machinery occupied the basement and first floor. The second story was used in the manufacture of parlor furniture. The three upper stories were filled with furniture in a more or less complete state, and a large stock in anticipation of the fall trade was kept on hand. The manager, Mr. Stebbins, estimates the value of the machinery and stock at $80,000. During the busy season eighty men were employed in the factory, but at present not more than half that number were employed. During the progress of the fire street-car traffic was interrupted for nearly two hours. The flames could not be subdued until about 11:30 o'clock owing to the inflammable nature of the stock and the glues, varnishes, etc., used in the factory. The building is valued at about $20,000. The stock was insured for $9,000 in various companies, and the machinery for $5,000. Two policies of insurance had expired not long ago.

THE INSURANCE—FURTHER DETAILS.

C. C. Holton's insurance was placed with Edward M. Teall & Co.'s agency, and was as follows:

British-American	$1,000	Hamburg-Bremen	$1,000
Star	1,000	Union, San Fran	1,000
Virginia	1,000	Firemen's Fund	1,000
Germania	1,000	New York	1,000
Home, California	1,000	Buffalo	1,000
United Fireman's	1,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	1,000
Montauk	1,000		
Commercial	1,000	Westchester	1,000
Union, Philad'pha	1,000		
Lion	1,000	Total	$17,000

The building was fully insured, the exact amount not being known. Of the building 17½ feet front belonged to the McCord estate, of which Ira McCord is trustee, while 22½ feet front belonged to the New England Mutual Life-Insurance Company. The building is worth probably $10,000.

Mr. C. C. Holton estimates the total value of the stock and machinery in the place at $22,000, machinery being worth $4,300. It is probably a total loss.

An Allegheny City Brewery Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—The extensive brewery of D. Lutz & Sons, together with the malt-house, ice-house, stables, and two dwellings in Allegheny City were totally destroyed by fire this evening, entailing a loss of $80,000 on which there is an insurance of $40,000, equally distributed in home and foreign companies. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, and spread so rapidly that by the time the fire department arrived on the ground the flames were beyond control. William Hoffman, an employé, was fatally injured by being hit by timber thrown from the roof. Fireman Williams, of the Friendship Hose Company, and an unknown man were also slightly hurt by falling débris.

At Akron, O.

AKRON, O., June 5.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a building belonging to the Rev. G. S. Abbott and occupied by Paine & Gibbs, grocers, both gentlemen and their families residing overhead. Owing to the smoke it was with difficulty that they were rescued. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss to the building is estimated at $1,500, with an insurance of $1,000 in the Prescott of Boston. Paine & Gibbs' loss in stock is $1,800, with an insurance of $1,000 in the Columbia of Dayton. Mr. Paine will lose about $1,000 in furniture; insured for $800 in the Mercantile Marine of Boston.

Conflagration in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—[Special.]—This morning at 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the eastern part of the city, in McAllister's planing-mill on Newton street, and before it was extinguished the mill was totally destroyed and five adjacent houses damaged. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The loss was $30,000 on the mill, with insurance of $27,500, mostly in mutual companies. The houses were damaged about $1,000 and are insured.

Appalling Figures.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives details of fire losses in May showing that the aggregate losses were $9,200,000. Of this amount $7,700,000 was burned up by 185 fires. There has been no such fire waste in May since 1875. For the five months of the present year the fire loss has been $46,750,000.

A Wisconsin Planing-Mill.

SCHOFIELD, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—N. T. Kelley's planing-mill caught fire in the shaving-box and burned to the ground this morning. Loss, $8,000. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

TIPPLERS DOWN IN MAINE.

They Make the Law a Dead Letter by Drinking as Much as They Please.

Portland (Me.) Dispatch to the New York *Sun:* Plenty of rum is sold in Maine in spite of the Prohibition law. Everybody who wants rum has it. Every stage leaving a town of any size has more or less of it aboard, and the express companies carry thousands of gallons every year; and yet people, knowing all these facts, stand up and tell everybody that there is no liquor sold.

A delegate to the State Convention at Bangor has published a statement that on personal observation he found that no liquor was exposed for sale in the city. He had heard, however, that there was a bar at the Bangor House, and that there were low dives where a man could sneak in and get a smile from a bottle. The writer while at a Bangor hotel the other day found there an open bar where he could purchase anything from a frozen absinthe to a Tom and Jerry. Further investigation showed that there were two elegant saloons on Kenduskeag bridge, excellent ones on Pickering square, two on Eastmarket square, two on Main street, and half a dozen others.

In Augusta there are at present no open bars, owing to the recent change in the City Government. Beer, however, is plentiful, and the hotels secure for their guests any kind of bottled liquids they desire.

When a man is thirsty in Augusta he can evade the law in a hundred ways. He drops into a drug-store, for example, and calls for a bottle of rum. The proprietor steps to the telephone and remarks:

"Bill, got any sicarium?"

Bill evidently has some sicarium, for the apothecary next observes:

"Then send me round thirty-two ounces right away of best grade."

In a short time a small boy appears with a quart bottle of what the druggist calls sicarium, but which is very ordinary Medford rum.

In the small towns no liquor is openly sold, but some one is drunk every day. The young men club together and send to Boston for liquor by the gallon, and very often the whole party celebrates the arrival of the freight by getting beastly drunk. Then, when rum is scarce, they fall back on very hard cider, which costs about 20 cents per gallon. Alcohol, too, is regarded as a pleasing beverage when properly mixed with water and sugar. They also mix alcohol with cider.

In short, there appears to be as much drunkenness in Maine under the law as there would be without it. The only difference is that most of the money paid for liquor goes out of the State, and as there are no liquor licenses the taxes are higher.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

There were 114 patients admitted to the County Hospital during the last week, 132 were discharged, ten died, and 389 remain.

Emery Wheeler was fined $85 yesterday by Justice Foote for shooting on the street Wednesday evening. He said he was a stranger in the city and was firing at a man who had just robbed him of his watch.

Justice Lyon yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Officer Michael Conroy, who shot and perhaps fatally wounded John Reilly Wednesday night in a saloon at No. 2444 Halsted street. The warrant was sworn out by Reilly's father.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 63° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 66°; 11 a. m., 68°; 12 m., 70°; 1 p. m., 71°; 3 p. m., 72°; 6 p. m., 76°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.50.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last night for the purpose of taking some action on the report of the Committee on Text-Books, but as there was a bare quorum present, and as the work to be done was of great importance, the board adjourned at once.

At noon yesterday a section of the middle wall of the old Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, which is being cleared away, fell, and the heavy framework striking an Italian laborer named Vito Rio, who was working on the lower floor, caused injuries which are considered fatal. He was taken to the County Hospital. He is a single man, 25 years of age, living at No. 601 Clark street, where he has a sister. It is thought that his skull is fractured.

Mr. Singer has sold half his interest in the old Call Board Building to J. Henneberry, the late Secretary of the Call Board, and it was gossiped in the alley yesterday afternoon that the place will in future be open to parties who trade in the privileges which are designated as puts and calls. Mr. H. is talking quite enthusiastically of the long future of the site. He thinks there will be no difficulty in securing a long lease of the property, and then the building can be easily turned into a theatre which will pay handsomely on the investment.

A mass-meeting of workingmen, called by the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union, No. 15, for the purpose of protesting against the rejection of their delegates by the Trades' Council, was held last evening. Mayor Harrison was denounced by T. J. Morgan for nullifying the workshop-inspection bill presented by the workingmen a short time ago. All trade and labor organizations were requested to withdraw their representatives from the present Trade and Labor Assembly and to aid in organizing a progressive central representative body after the pattern of the Central Labor Union of New York.

George W. Brown, proprietor of the Empire seed-house, 46 La Salle street, made a voluntary assignment yesterday to Thomas A. Hill. The assets are reported at $2,739; liabilities, $9,793. The heaviest creditor is C. W. Brown, of Freeport, Ill., whose claims amount to $6,432; J. M. Thorburn, of New York, follows with a bill for $1,461. The general demand for settlement by his creditors compelled Brown to close his business. An attachment was also issued in the Circuit Court at the instigation of E. W. Walker, of Goshen, Ind., to secure the payment of $620.

A ring of outlaws has just been broken up through the efforts of Detectives Granger and Jones, of the Central Police Station. The gang consists of Felix Johnson, alias Flounders, who got out of the penitentiary May 16; Charles McLean, alias Jersey Red, who was released from the penitentiary May 19; James Lynch, who was released from the bridewell about the same time, where he had been sent for breaking into a freight-car; Tim Flaherty, and Henry Goodman. These men, as soon as they were set at liberty, came together, and May 22 they committed a burglary, breaking into the shoe-store of Martin S. Variey, No. 364 Ogden avenue, by prying open a back window, and stealing $450 worth of shoes. Lynch had previously introduced Johnson and McLean to Tim Flaherty, a dealer on Blue Island avenue, who agreed to sell the goods, and Henry Goodman was engaged to haul the shoes to Flaherty's place, and Flaherty paid Goodman $45 for the shoes. Justice Foote yesterday held Johnson and McLean in bonds of $1,500 each to the Criminal Court and Goodman in $500. Lynch will have his trial this morning.

TRYING TO REPAIR DAMAGED GOODS.

The grocery establishment of Henry Horner & Co., at Nos. 80 and 82 West Randolph street, was visited by Inspector Merkl of the Health Department yesterday, and his visit may nip in the bud a novel little money-making scheme. The firm entered into the arrangement with the insurance companies interested in the Sibley Warehouse fire whereby for a trifling sum they (the firm) would buy up the 1,200 sacks of damaged coffee that have been lying in the warehouse saturated with water since the fire, and, after drying and sorting it out, would put it upon the market again. Inspector Merkl brought samples of the coffee over to the Health-Office yesterday to examine it. When broken every grain was found to be of a livid-green color inside emitting an odor that was anything but pleasant. The Inspector does not think that the coffee can ever be made fit for human consumption, and if so, will prevent its sale.

MATRIMONIAL.

PEIRCE—BANKS.

At 8 o'clock last night Harry S. Peirce, of Traer, Ia., was married to Miss Cora A. Banks at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 720 West Jackson street. The ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Church. The invitations to the wedding were limited to the relatives and personal friends. The bride was dressed in white satin with diamond ornaments and orange flowers. After the ceremonies supper was served. Shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Peirce left on their bridal tour, which will extend to the leading Eastern cities.

HILLABRANT—KENNY.

Amidst the perfume of bright flowers and in the presence of a large company of friends Miss Kate Kenny, the ward of Mr. H. V. Bemis, was married last evening at the residence of the latter, No. 2322 Indiana avenue, to Mr. Willis D. Hillabrant, of the firm of Avery, Hillabrant & Co., of this city. The Rev. Dr. Osborne, of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride wore a white satin dress made by Worth, and diamond ornaments. Her attendants were Miss Dolly Dow and Miss Maud Ripley. Jacob Nelson was the groom's best man, and H. C. Avery and Arthur Dreggs were ushers. The ceremony was performed beneath a bow-knot of white immortelles and tea-roses, a new and pleasing fancy. The couple left for a tour through the Northwest, and on their return will temporarily reside with Mr. Bemis.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Town-Attorney E. W. Adkinson has resigned his office and the Town Board has appointed J. B. Thomas, ex-Police Magistrate, to fill the place. Several very important cases, in which the town is a party, will soon come up for hearing in the courts.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Republican Club of Lake having leased the Englewood Wigwam for the season, that building will soon be provided with windows, Drummond lights, and a flagstaff. A pagoda for the use of brass bands has been erected near the wigwam. There is some talk now of postponing the Republican ratification meeting from Saturday to an evening early next week; but the meeting will be held soon.

A FAMOUS FAMILY OF DUELISTS.

Centreville (Md.) *Record:* Dr. Robert Wright, whose death was announced recently, came of a family that had a marked propensity for dueling, and many anecdotes are told concerning those of his relatives who became involved in affairs of honor. Robert Wright, who was Governor of this State in 1806, fought a duel with Gen. Lloyd—the former being shot in the wrist, which ended the matter. Robert, son of the Governor, fought with Alexander Stuart and was shot in the shoulder. Gustavus fought with Benjamin Nicholson. They both expected to be killed, and it is marvelous how they escaped death when each had two shots, and were only stationed six to eight feet apart. At the first shot Nicholson was shot in the hand, and at the second in the side. The wound being considered mortal ended the matter. Nicholson, as brave a man as ever lived, recovered, and was aide to Gen. Z. Pike, and with Pike and his whole command was blown up and killed at Little York, now called Toronto, Ont., in the war of 1812. Mr. Wright also had a duel with Capt. Watson, whom he killed. Clinton had a duel with Lieut. Jarman. They had two shots. At the second shot Wright was wounded in the arm. He afterward fought a duel with Maj. Hook. Wright was shot down at the first shot, and, being unable to stand, proposed to Hook to lie side by side and take another shot. To this both Hook and his second objected, and very properly, but said if they could make Mr. Wright stand they would give him another exchange of shots. Wright put his hand in his pocket, and, drawing out an old bandana handkerchief, gave it to his second, telling him to pass it under his arms and draw him up to the limb of a small tree close by. This being done, they had another exchange of shots, when Hook received what was supposed to be a mortal wound, but both he and Wright recovered. Henry R. Pratt (who married one of the Wrights), had a duel with William Elbert. He shot a bunch of keys out of Elbert's pantaloons pocket, and both, being thereby satisfied, kissed and made up. They afterwards became and continued fast friends. Another one of the family was on the eve of a duel with Cadet Lindsey, of Philadelphia, but a timely apology from Lindsey put a stop to it.

THE TURF.

R. F. C. Wins the 2:28 Race at Beacon Park in Straight Heats.

Beacon Park Races.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—The third day's races at Beacon Park were well attended, and the two races were well contested.

In the 2:28 class there were eight entries, and there was an uncomfortably close rub for the first place between R. F. C., Nellie Bryant, and Black Prince. It was won by the former, however, in three straight heats.

Purse of $600, divided, for 2:28 class:			
R. F. C., formerly Woodlake, by John Ramsey, of Boston	1	1	1
Black Prince, blk. g., by Fred Haight, of Plainville, Conn	4	2	2
Westover, b. g., by L. E. Durham, of Fleetwood Park	2	6	6
Nell, blk. m., by J. P. Woodbury, of Portland	8	4	7
Idlewild, blk. m., by James Golden, of Medford	7	3	5
Whirlwind, b. g., by J. W. Russell, of Columbus	3	7	3
Lizzie M., b. m., by George Scattergood, of Philadelphia	5	8	4
Nellie Bryant, b. m., J. P. Whaley, of Westerly	6	6	8

Time—2:25¼; 2:26; 2:25½.

Nine horses started in the 2:32 class, and the race was as pretty as ever seen at a New England park. There were five heats, and even now the winner is unknown. Drivers put in their work for all they were worth, and a good deal of money changed hands. The first heat was won by George M. Hicks' b. m. Centilla, with A. Johnson's b. g. Captain Ben a good second. The second heat was won by James A. Dustin's ch. m. Bessie, with Ben second and Isaac Nelson's br. m. Polly B. third. Polly won the third heat after a close rub with Legacy and Centilla, Legacy coming in a good second. Legacy won the next heat with hard work, Polly B. second and Bessie third. The fifth was won by Legacy, with Bessie second. The race will be finished tomorrow. Centilla has before won one heat, Legacy two, and Bessie one. The time was 2:27, 2:29½, 2:28¼, 2:28¼, and 2:30½.

The Covington Races.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 5.—The following were the results at the Latonia Jockey Club meeting today:

First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, five furlong—Anna Woodcock won, Exile second, Tantrum third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race, mile and three-eighths—Nellie Peyton won, Gleaner second, Powhatan third. Time, 2:28.

Cincinnati Hotel Stakes, all ages—Asetino won, Fosteral second, Modesty third. Time, 2:13.

Mile and an eighth—Swiney won, Keene second, Slipaway third. Time, 2:02¼.

Mile and a half—Soverign Pat won, Foxhound second, Cardinal McCloskey third. Time, 2:42¾.

The Chicago Trotting-Races.

The trotting-races announced to take place at the Driving-Park yesterday afternoon were postponed on account of the bad condition of the track, the rain of the previous night having rendered it unfit for use. Unless otherwise announced the races will begin promptly at 2 o'clock today, and as there are a large number of events on the program, and good horses named to start in each, the sport will doubtless be more than usually interesting.

Rain.

MATTOON, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The managers of the Mattoon Driving-Park were compelled to completely abandon the program of their spring meeting because of the weather, rain having fallen almost continuously since last Monday. The stockholders and horsemen lose considerably thereby.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—There will be no trotting meeting here during the month of June, a postponement having been made to a couple of months later.

SCIENTIFIC INGENUITY.

American Architect: An interesting little piece of chemical practice, which some of our readers may have occasion to remember hereafter, is to be found in the process for the removal of the stains upon the Liebig statue at Munich. This statue, which was set in place less than a year ago, is of marble, and its beautiful color tempted some dirty rascal to try to spoil it. For this purpose a liquid containing in solution permanganate of potash and nitrate of silver, two of the substances which produce the most ineffaceable stains upon cloth, was squirted with a syringe over the statue, covering it with black spots, which penetrated deeply into the soft stone. As soon as the injury was observed competent chemists were set at work to devise means for repairing it. An analysis of scrapings from the surface of the stained marble showed the presence of silver and manganese, and the form in which they were employed was readily guessed, since the nitrate of one and the sodium-salt of the other are the only soluble compounds of them in common use. The nature of the stains being discovered it was necessary to invent a method for converting the substances which constituted them into others which could be removed from the stone, and the experts resolved to attempt their transformation into sulphides, with a view to their subsequent solution and removal by the aid of cyanide of potassium. In order to secure the continuous application of sulphur necessary for the complete conversion of the spots, fire-clay, saturated with sulphide of ammonium, was plastered over them, and renewed at intervals until the action was complete. The paste was then removed and the marble washed with pure water until all the alkaline sulphides were removed. Another fire-clay paste, saturated with solution of cyanide of potassium, was then prepared, and applied to the spots in the same way as the first. The sulphides formed in the marble were dissolved by the new reagent, and the solution absorbed by the clay; and on the final removal of the paste the spots were found to be perfectly removed.

DROUTH IN AUSTRALIA.

Australian newspapers give details of the effects of the drouth in New South Wales—one of the saddest and most disheartening that has ever been recorded in the history of the colony. The news is terrible from the interior of the colony; 40,000 sheep have been lost on one station, and the Governor has been asked to proclaim a day of prayer for rain. The Namoi is lined with carcasses, and there are from 8,000 to 12,000 carcasses between Pilliga and Walgett alone. Shearing dead sheep in water-holes has had to be resorted to. The county is strewn with bleaching bones. Cattle and sheep are perishing everywhere, and hundreds of squatters and farmers are threatened with ruin.

SHORT-HORN SALE.

DECATUR, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—At the Pickrell, Thomas & Smith auction sale of Short-Horn cattle today sixty-nine head brought a total of $22,720, making an average of over $320. Many of the leading stockmen of the country were present.

DIGNITY IN COSTUME.

In order to impart dignity to the Town of Maroa, Ill., forty of the merchants have signed a pledge to wear high silk hats instead of the wide-brimmed slouches that have been in fashion there.—*Ex.*

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove. Then remove the cover and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, potash, or bone phosphates. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The World in Its Amusing Aspects—Comical Sayings and Doings.

One of Ingersoll's Stock of Private Stories.

Bob Ingersoll tells—in private, though—a good story at his own expense, but one which we see no reason should not be enjoyed by the world at large. It seems that while Ingersoll was in Cleveland, soon after his successful legal fight for the star-routers, a sort of anti-tobacco crusade had been started in that city, and a well-known Boston scientist was delivering nightly lectures against the use of the soothing weed. This speaker invited others to argue the question with him, but, although the smokers were largely in the majority, the Boston man invariably proved too clever for the debaters brought against him.

Availing themselves of Ingersoll's presence, some of his friends begged the great orator to take up the cudgels in behalf of the tobacco-users; which he condescended to do, more as a joke than for any serious reason.

That evening the hall was jammed, and, when the prohibitionist requested an answer to his arguments, Bob solemnly arose and said he would reply to the statement of his eloquent friend by the relation of a simple incident. He said:

"I was once attending to a mining case in one of the wildest and most lawless regions of Utah. A murder had recently been committed by a notorious thief, and a committee of local vigilantes were watching for him at every crossroad. Just after nightfall I was riding back to the town from the mine, mounted on a white horse. The vigilantes had received information that the desperado in question would pass the very road the same evening also riding on a white horse. The posse had ambushed themselves in some chaparral, and as I came down the bridle-path they got ready to fire all together—for they waste no time on trials in that section. Entirely unconscious that half a dozen shotguns were sighting my shirt-front, I stopped my horse, struck a match, and proceeded to light my cigar. Thinking that the light would give them a still better mark to shoot at, the concealed party held their fire for a second. In that second the blaze of the match reflected on my features, revealing they were not those of the man they awaited, and, stepping out on the road, they congratulated me on my narrow escape. And so, ladies and gentlemen, if I hadn't had the good fortune to be a smoker I wouldn't be here now."

"And you call that fortune?" grimly asked the anti-tobacco lecturer, after the applause had subsided.

"Wasn't it?" inquired Bob, with a plaintive smile.

"I don't see it," thundered his opponent. "If it hadn't been for that miserable cigar, there would have been one less lawyer in the world."

And, amid the roar that followed, Ingersoll sat down, completely knocked out in one round. *San Francisco Post.*

The Price of a Sleeper.

"What's the price of a sleeper?" inquired a young man of a Pullman car porter at the Michigan Central depot a night or two since.

"A sleeper, sir? The price of a sleep——"

"That's what I said. Are you a blockhead? What's the price of a sleeper?"

"Yes, sir; certainly, sir. I couldn't tell you sir."

"Can't say? You a porter and don't know the price of a sleeper. You are——"

"But I can find out for you, sir," interrupted the porter, "if you'd like to know. Want to buy one, sir?"

"Yes, I want a berth from here to Chicago; centre berth, lower right-hand side. I sleep on my right side and don't want to face the aisle."

"Oh, sir, I see. You don't want to buy a sleeper. You only want one berth in a sleeping-car. Yes, sir, $2, sir. Walk right aboard, sir."

"Here, porter (handing him a bill), go and get me a ticket. You can keep the change."

The porter went off in high glee. At the ticket-office window he unfolded the crumpled bill and his jaw fell. It was only a $2 bill. "I'll get even with him," the porter was heard to mutter. Then he bought an upper berth for $1.50 and received 50 cents change. "I'll tell him all the lower berths are gone. So I could keep the change, could I? Well, I will."—*Detroit Post.*

The Point of Honor.

It is extremely refreshing to notice the fine sense of honor possessed by some of the rising generation in Virginia City. Last evening two youths, each aged about 14, met on C street, when the following dialog took place:

"I say, bill, you got my knife."

"No, I ain't."

"'Pon yer word?"

"'Pon me word."

"'Pon yer soul?"

"'Pon me soul."

"Hope you may die if you have?"

"Hope I may die if I have."

"You ain't got my knife?"

"I ain't got your knife."

The querist seemed to be still incredulous, but was on the point of giving it up in despair when a bright idea occurred to him, and he returned to the attack with, "'Pon yer honor?"

"O," said the other, "now you touch me honor, take your danged old knife," and he handed the article over.

"Well done, Bill," said his chum; "I allus knowed you was a honorable chap."—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

A Sacrificing Hackman.

A hackman yesterday walked into a hotel and up to a guest who was reading a paper, and holding out a silver dollar on his palm he said:

"When I drove you up here this morning you made a mistake and gave me half a dollar too much. Here is your dollar. I want only my regular fee."

The man took the coin and handed out a fifty-cent piece without speaking a word. His conduct nettled another guest, who followed the hackman out, and remarked:

"My man, that was an honest action on your part."

"Well, yes, but you see the dollar he gave me was a base counterfeit!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Great Day for the Country.

A horse ran away in Austin one day last week and knocked down an organ-grinder, who was playing for all he was worth on a corner, and on an organ, too, of course. The musician was seriously injured, and his instrument damaged beyond repair. When the driver of the horse was arraigned for fast driving he was fined $100. "But, your Honor, the horse ran away, and I could not control him. It was not my fault in the least." "I know that," replied the Judge. "And then, your Honor, there is another mitigating circumstance. The organ was totally destroyed, and the organ-grinder will never be able to turn a handle again." "I know that, too, but you are a life-insurance agent, and a bigger nuisance than the organ-grinder. I shall not remit your fine. It is not often that two birds are killed with one stone. This is a great day for the country."—*Texas Siftings.*

Asking by Contraries.

"Mister," said a wizen-faced man to an up-town druggist last night, "gimme a quarter's worth o' prussic acid, please."

"Prussic acid!" yelled the druggist. "Why, man, it is a deadly poison. What do you want with prussic acid?"

"Don't want nuthin' with prussic acid," replied the man; "want essence of valerian. Other night man axed fur valerian out in Pittsburg an' got prussic acid. Didn't want to git none o' that myself, so I thought ef I axed fur that I'd git valerian."

He got the thing he wanted.—*Washington Hatchet.*

The Result.

It was in a Toledo hotel. A guest who had been in the house four days, registering as from New York, was asked by the proprietor what he thought of the situation.

"Sad—very sad," was the reply.

"What do you you think will be the result of this crash in stocks?"

"Why, I'll be unable to pay my bill here, and I presume you'll order your biggest porter to escort me to the door and apply a dose of sole leather."

He was not disappointed.—*Wall Street News.*

Brief Comicalities.

It is said that the Queen does write because, according to the ancient saw, "The King can do no wrong"; hence Victoria's diary.

"Milkman, why does your milk always look so blue?" inquired the housewife. "My cows came from Boston, mum," proudly replied the milkman, "and they're blue-bloods."

The power of the press is great. A few weeks ago a party sent us a piece of poetry entitled "Hail, Gentle Spring," and, though we didn't even publish it, the next day spring hailed the biggest kind of hail.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

It is related that an Oregon man bored for oil and struck water. The liquid was new to him, and he called the camp to his aid. There was no solution to the mystery of the new compound until one man said: "This looks like some stuff I once got with my whisky, and it came near killing me. Better plug up the hole!"

The scions of the times—Babies.

The Metropolitan Bank was affected with Senieylie debility.

First belated sportsman—"It that the sun or the moon rising over the hill?" Second b. s. (perplexed)—"Really, can't say. I'm a stranger hereabouts."

As they passed a gentleman whose optics were terribly on the bias, little Dot murmured: "Ma, he's got one eye that don't go."

A little girl of 4 years has been lately detected in telling large stories with no shadow of foundation to astonish people. Upon being remonstrated with by her mother she said in self defense: "But I always thought 'April Fool' after every one I told."

George Zeller stole a pair of shears from the editorial rooms of a Philadelphia newspaper, for which atrocious crime he was sent to jail for three months. If he had still further cripped the newspaper-office by taking the paste-pot it is believed the editor would have insisted upon a life sentence.—*Norristown Herald.*

A New York type-setter has "set 2,040 ems in one hour." That is not much of a feat. A Pittsburg type-setter, who is poor but honest, and has been engaged to a girl for eight years, has "set" with the same Em 2,040 hours, not including Sunday evenings and legal holidays.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, BOARD OF HEALTH

I have made a careful analysis of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and the "Royal Baking Powder."

I find Dr. Price's made of pure materials mixed in the best chemical proportions.

It contains no ammonia.

The Royal contains ammonia.

The use of ammonia in articles of food I believe to be injurious when used in any quantity for a considerable time.

I regard Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder as superior to the Royal.

Brooklyn, New York, May 29, 1884.

ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., M. D.,
Chemist to the Department of Health, City of Brooklyn.

The Black Line Royal Baking Powder Company, through their alleged "Government Chemists," have for years abused other baking powders. Now let them come forward, and in a manly way if they can, and defend that disgusting drug, "ammonia," in their powder. They cannot evade the issue—ammonia—by shrieking lime. There is no lime in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

PACIFIC COAST EXCURSION.

Information in reference to Portland and Victoria, B. C., excursion to leave Chicago June 17 can be obtained at the ticket office, 61 and 63 Clark street. Rates low and accommodations unequaled.

National Steamship Compan's steamer America arrived from Liverpool in six (6) days, fifteen hours, forty-one minutes, her first voyage.

Select your "kitchen outfit," "Winthrop" range, curtain-drying frames, at Dalton's, 51 State.

Artificial eyes, Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses yesterday to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
James H. O'Brien, Hyde Park	28
Reika Miller, Chicago	20
Patrick Murphy, Evanston	31
Sarah Baker, Evanston	30
Fishel Marshuck, Chicago	21
Hannah Flin, New York City	18
Frank Shaffer, Chicago	51
Mrs. Julia A. McFall, Milwaukee, Wis	51
John A. Rumney, Chicago	24
Mary Lenihan, Chicago	22
Frank Delabarre, Chicago	23
Josephine Mann, Chicago	21
Frank Maszek, Chicago	28
Mary Bentkowska, Chicago	19
Sereno Emerson, Horner	54
Abbie D. Price, Concord, N. H.	53
Charles Fisher, Chicago	41
Louise Dagan, Chicago	27
Martin Maloney, Hyde Park	23
Kate A. Maloney, Chicago	19
Charles Arthur Bishop, Chicago	34
Hannah Marder, Chicago	30
George Brown, Englewood	28
Hattie Walker, Chicago	38
Adolph H. Pehrson, Chicago	23
Annie Swan, Chicago	19
Stephen Hemion, Chicago	43
Minnie Lemmon, Chicago	18
James S. Williams, Chicago	60
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Cawey, Chicago	50
Herman Wichmann, Riverdale, Ill	23
Mary Theel, Riverdale	21
August Jantzen, Chicago	22
Kittie Arnold, Chicago	21
Frederick E. Gallum, Detroit, Mich	28
Lillie Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.	28
Perley A. Russell, Chicago	30
Ida M. Allen, Chicago	26
Frederick Knapp, Chicago	26
Ada M. Turk, Chicago	21
August Daseczyk, Chicago	21
Mary Sadek, Chicago	19
William Grassik, Chicago	29
Mary E. Bitt, Chicago	25
Thomas Tibbitz, Belvidere	60
Mrs. Charlotte Lowell, Chicago	50
Giovanni Ruocce, Chicago	25
Antonia de Palnia, Chicago	18
John D. Gavin, Chicago	25
Anna Maloney, Chicago	21
Jacob Weizel, Dalton	44
Mrs. Margrete Link, Chicago	42
Diedrich Hanns, Rich	25
Mary Kampe, Rich	21
William James, Chicago	29
Maria Dorsey, Chicago	32
James D. Sullivan, Chicago	21
Bridget A. Lorden, Chicago	21
Richard Radcliffe, Chicago	22
Mary Blume, Chicago	20
John R. Adams, St. Louis	54
Mrs. Bridget Canniss, Chicago	42
William Auw, Chicago	22
Barbara Frantzen, Chicago	16
William Birmingham, Concord, Mich	37
Ellen Spaulding, Englewood	35
Albert Frye, Chicago	25
Elvie Williams, Chicago	27
Ludwig Gackowski, Chicago	21
Maggie Pulska, Chicago	21
John McCurt, Chicago	25
Lizzie Bennett, Chicago	21
Andrew J. Vogel, Lake View	26
Tekla Neuman, Lake View	20
Frank A. Frost, Chicago	26
Jennie Hooper, Chicago	24
Theodore Redding, Chicago	21
Annie Klein, Chicago	19

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WARREN—At the home of the bride Tuesday evening, June 3, by the Rev. Arthur Little, Mr. Isaac W. Brown and Miss Sarah I. Warren.

DOW—GAMBLE—Mr. Frederick H. Dow and Miss Martha Buchanan Gamble, daughter of the late James Gamble Esq., both of this city, Thursday evening, June 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 3312 Wabash-av., by the Rev. P. D. Henson. No cards.

GREY—JOHNSTON—At the residence of the bride, Tuesday, June 3, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, D. D., Cornelia Williams Johnston and Edward Edwin Grey.

DEATHS.

GRAY—Eddie F. Gray, son of Frank M. Gray, Thursday morning, June 5, aged 11 years.

Funeral from residence, 315 West Monroe-st., at 1 o'clock, Saturday, June 7, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

KOHN—Marcus Kohn, aged 38 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 237 Rush-st., at 1 p. m., Friday, to Waldheim.

MYERS—June 5, John Myers, aged 30 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 457 South Canal-st., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

HASLETT—In this city, June 5, at her residence, 385 Western-av., Mary E. Haslett, wife of J. M. Haslett, aged 47 years.

Funeral services at Barrington, Ill., at 11 a. m., Friday, June 6, at M. E. Church.

NEWBERGER—June 5, at 4 a. m., Harry beloved son of Henry and Amelia Newberger.

Funeral from residence, 3747 Langley-av., at 1 o'clock, to Graceland Cemetery.

QUINN—June 4, John Quinn, beloved son of Patrick and Mary Quinn.

Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. sharp, to St. Patrick's Church for solemn High Mass, thence to Calvary by carriages.

EDWARDS—At Desplaines, Ill., Thursday morning, June 5, Caroline Amelia Edwards, daughter of Francis Edwards.

Funeral Saturday, June 7, at 1 o'clock, at the residence.

CLARK—Miss Florence S. Clark, recently of 3915 Prairie-av., will be buried from the vault at Oakwoods this afternoon at 3:45.

RIORDAN—June 5, at 5 o'clock a. m., John, son of David and Mary Riordan, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral Friday, June 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., from residence, 462 West Twelfth-st., by carriages to Calvary.

HICK—June 5, at her residence, 1711 East Fortieth-st., Mrs. G. C. Hick, aged 47 years.

Funeral from the house Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

CHEW POLICE

THE BAKING POWDER WAR.

The Royal Baking Powder Company is still making enemies among those who are manufacturing and selling impure articles for leavening purposes (and their name is legion), and this fact shows that it is continuing its vigorous work in the interests of the public. This Company set out some time ago to expose the character, and so far as possible to break up the sale, of adulterated Baking Powders. Having found from an examination of a number of specimens procured from grocers that they were generally of an inferior character, some devoid of all leavening properties and many of them actually poisonous, it brought the matter before the public, denounced the makers by name in the press and to the health authorities. The affair was speedily taken up by physicians, Boards of Health, and Legislatures throughout the country, chemists were employed to make scientific tests of the various powders in the market, and the Government itself directed analyses to be made before it would purchase the supplies needed for army, navy, and Indian uses. The result more than justified the charges so boldly made by the Royal Company. Not only were the majority of Baking Powders in the market found to be largely adulterated, but many of them were ascertained to contain alum and other poisonous ingredients to such an extent as to render them positively unsafe for use in human food. The information spread throughout the country and created a profound sensation. As a result many of these injurious mixtures were driven out of the market, and the sale of all of them seriously interfered with. No occurrence of recent date has been so far-reaching as this in its beneficial influence upon the public health, and the boldness of the Royal Baking Powder Company in the inauguration of such a warfare, and their energy in carrying it forward with such important results, were universally commented upon and appreciated. In making the charges they did not hesitate to enter into competition with every other Baking Powder in the country, and it is a public satisfaction that in all the tests and analyses made the Royal Baking Powder was placed at the head of the list and declared by Boards of Health and by the Government Chemists, Drs. Mott and Love, to be the superior of all others in strength, and absolutely pure and free from all inferior substances.

In continuing this warfare against the adulterated food, more particularly the alum and otherwise impure and inferior Baking Powders which unscrupulous manufacturers are endeavoring to force upon the market in this locality, the Royal will undoubtedly meet with the old-time opposition and abuse. But the public will also appreciate, as heretofore, both the object of the tricksters and the action of the Royal Company in its fearless efforts for its protection.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

A Great Programme!

6 GREAT TROTTING RACES 6

TODAY

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

FIRST RACE—Unfinished—2:30 Class—Nine Starters—Mambrino Sparkle, Secret, Bertha Clay, Mollie Bell, Billy R., Toronto Maid, Nora Temple, P. J. Purcell, Lillie Dale.

SECOND RACE—Unfinished Roadster Class—Four Starters—W. H. Ripley, Sheppard Boy, Blue Bull Pilot, Horsemount Boy.

THIRD RACE—2:22 Pacing Class—Two Starters—Bessie M., Rostriever.

FOURTH RACE—2:45 Class—Six Starters—King Mitus, S. J. Fletcher, Belle S., Nettie Thorne, St. Albans, Ned Powell.

FIFTH RACE—Open to All Pacers—Three Starters—Westmont, Gem, Flora Belle.

SIXTH RACE—Open to All Trotters—Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon, Modoc.

Admission { Including seat in grand stand } One Dollar

Trotting commences promptly at 2 p. m. Madison-st. Cars direct to the Track Gates.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams, direct to the track, starting at 1:30 p. m.

Official Pools sold at the Sherman House morning and evening of each day.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE
Randolph and Clark-sts., South Side.

Tonight and every evening this week, HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS and the Comic Opera

BILLEE TAYLOR

Every afternoon at 2, Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels. Special features in Museum.
THE HOWARDS, Harry and May, in the Wonderful Second Sight Mystery.
THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS AND PLANTATION SONG SHOUTERS.
MISS NELLIE HENDERSON, the Electric Lady.
Doors open at 9 a. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. General admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats 25c and 50c extra. Reserved Seats may be procured in advance at Box Office. Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

THE HOME OF COMIC OPERA!

Instantaneous success of Von Suppe's latest and best work, the GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,

A TRIP TO AFRICA.

Rendered by GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY and THE NEUENDORFF OPERA COMPANY,
(By permission of Messrs. Goldmark & Conried). Gorgeous Scenery. Elegant Costumes. Augmented Orchestra. Chorus of 40 Voices. An Ensemble Unsurpassed in the Annals of Comic Opera. The Crowning Triumph of the Season!
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Box-Office Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Grand Spectacular Success,
KIRALFY BROS.'
Great European Combination in the Dramatic, Pantomimic Ballet,

EXCELSIOR.

FOUR PREMIERE DANSEUSES.
Novel Electric Light Effects. Magnificent, Realistic Tableaux. Second "EXCELSIOR" Matinee Saturday.
SECURE SEATS DURING THE DAY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.
CHANGE—ENTIRE—CHANGE.

WEST SIDE.
W. Madison, near Halsted.
THE LION'S BRIDE.
Just from Paris, and the first time on exhibition in America. The Sulky Boy, greatest and largest ever shown. Leon's Scriptura Donkeys from Palestine and Hosts of other Living Wonders.

SOUTH SIDE.
Clark, South of Madison.
The Wall Street Witch.
Genuine 1812 Yankee Whittler. Child with 3 perfect feet. The Mexican Rainbow Lady. Gen. Totman, Prince of Midgets. The German Rose, Queen of Mites. A Panorama of Earth's Living Wonders.

Every Act on Each Stage New and Pleasing.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Only Theatre in Chicago using Blackman's Patent Revolving Fans, rendering the auditorium delightfully cool and pleasant.
MR. LEWIS MORRISON,
and his superb company in the
DUKE'S MOTTO. "I AM HERE!"
During the month of June curtain rises at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.

LEAGUE GAMES.

BASE BALL
Cleveland
Chicago

FRIDAY, June 6,
SATURDAY, June 7,
MONDAY, June 9,
TUESDAY, June 10.

Direct Wire to Convention. All ballots and important news displayed on the bulletin boards during the game.

Game called at 3:40 p. m.

Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 103 Madison-st.; and Mayer's, 126 Washington-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe st., one square west of Palmer House. The largest and handsomest theatre in the city, and the only one in America using the Incandescent Electric Light exclusively.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR ACTOR,

MR. FRANK MAYO,

In the new romantic drama, by Messrs. Mayo and Wilson founded on Werner's beautiful novel, "Vineta, or the Sunken City," entitled

NORDECK.

The most powerful company in America. A magnificent Star Cast. Gorgeous Costumes. Grand Scenery, and the wonderful stage mirage of the Sunken City.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark-st. bridge.

LAST WEEK of the MOST SUCCESSFUL Season of Comic Opera on record.

PRINCESS TOTO | TONIGHT, SATURDAY MATINEE, SATURDAY NIGHT LAST TIME.

Grand Dog Show

THIS WEEK.
AUTOMATIC CATHEDRAL CITY.
Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. today, admission 10 cents.
Commencing Sunday Night—LYDIA THOMPSON'S great creation, "IXION," by LIZA WEBER'S Celebrated English Burlesque Opera Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY.

Every evening, including Sunday. FAREWELL "DOLLARS and SENSE" MATINEE SATURDAY. The entire company playing at Daly's Theatre, New York.

Miss Ada Rehan,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss May Fielding,
Miss Virginia Dreher, Miss May Irwin,
Mr. James Lewis,
Mr. John Drew, Mr. Otis Skinner,
Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. George Parkes,
Mr. William Gilbert, Mr. W. Thompson,
Mr. Charles Fisher,
Mr. Daly's successful comedy,

DOLLARS AND SENSE.

Every performance is given, as usual, under the immediate supervision of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Next Week—RED LETTER NIGHTS.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

One week, commencing Monday, June 2, Saturday and Sunday matinees, return of the favorite German comedian, Chas. A. Gardner, in his entirely new play, entitled KARL THE PEDDLER. Supported by the brilliant artist, Miss Topsey Venn. New Songs! New Music! Everything New! The funniest play in America. Popular prices: 50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next week, June 9—A season of Comic Opera.

STANDARD THEATRE.

All the week, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CALLENDER'S CONSOLIDATED COLORED MINSTRELS.

Next week—Tony Pastor's Combination.

BAUM'S PAVILION,
Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

Every Evening This Week:
GRAND CONCERT by the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

SWIMMING!

At corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. and at 504 and 506 West Madison-st. Water and halls kept always at summer temperature. Open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. Ladies' hours 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.'
Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY of KRANZ, 80 State-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

CIGARS | No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. E. NORTON & CO., 155 Dearborn-st. 139 Madison-st.

HATS 90 cents to $2.50.
10,000 Fine Hats, latest styles and colors, at half usual prices.
LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st.,
Betwe en Fifth-av. and La Salle.

DR. LOW,
164 Dearborn street,
CORNER MONROE.

Fac-simile of a Mouth before restoring by LOW'S NO-PLATE METHOD. | Fac-simile of same Mouth after restoring by LOW'S NO-PLATE METHOD.
(Patent No. 238,981.)

Guaranteed Perfectly Painless.

Dr. Low's Patent Method

Does away with the extraction of Teeth, and restores all firm, decayed, and broken roots to their original usefulness and beauty, and gives the wearer

Teeth Without Plates.

This new method supplies all lost teeth without covering the roof of the mouth—an unpleasant and unhealthy necessity with ALL OTHER METHODS. DR. J. E. LOW, 164 Dearborn-st., Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

CAUTION. —All persons having teeth inserted on this method by Dentists having no AUTHORITY under this Patent are LIABLE to IMMEDIATE PROSECUTION in the U. S. Court for infringement. Send for best city testimonials, or call and examine.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR FURNITURE SALE

This Friday Morning at 10 o'clock.

A large number of

Chamber and Parlor Sets,

Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ranges, &c.

Also a full line of General Household Goods. Also a lot of Canvass Cots. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Friday Morning at 12 o'clock

We will sell the entire stock of a

Retail Grocery Store

AT OUR STORES,

80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

This is a first-class stock, containing a full line of

STAPLE and FRESH GOODS.

Also all the Counters, Shelving, Scales, &c. We invite the attention of dealers to this sale, as it will pay them to attend. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By JOHN C. WILMERDING,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Special Peremptory Sale of 8,000 Pieces of Fine

Worsteds & Woolens.

By order of Mr. George Bullock, President and Treasurer; Messrs. Lewis Brothers & Co., Selling Agents; Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., 64 and 66 White-st., New York—will sell on

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, on a credit of Four Months, the entire production to date of the goods manufactured by

The Conshohocken Worsted-Mill,
The Conshohocken Woolen-Mill,
The Norristown Woolen-Mill,

Consisting of

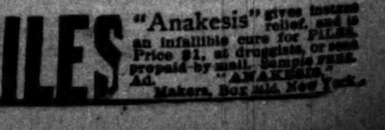
Pieces Bullock Standard Diagonals.
Pieces Conshohocken Worsteds.
Pieces Norristown Diagonals.
Pieces Conshohocken Tricots.
Pieces Conshohocken "Corkscrews."
Pieces Conshohocken Indigo Blue Kerseys,
Tricots, Meltons, etc., etc.

N. B.—The attention of the entire trade is invited to the above large and important sale, all to be sold without reserve.

IN WELCH CLOCK CO'S BIG WINDOW 160 STATE-ST.

CAN NOW BE SEEN
An unusual Exhibit of MARBLE CLOCKS, BRONZE CLOCKS, Fat Brass Clocks, Cathedral Gong Chimes, PRICES WAY DOWN.
E. N. WELCH CLOCK Co
160 STATE-ST.

$50 REWARD $50
IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF LORILLARD'S



PLUG TOBACCO. The "Dime Cuts" must be as LARGE and as GOOD every way. Wirth & Dickie, 60 & 62 Wabash-Av., Chicago

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for PILES. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample free. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box 2416, New York.

BOURBONS IN COUNCIL.

Bayard and McDonald Suggested as a Fairly Good Presidential Team.

Henry Watterson's Opinion of Tilden's Attitude—The Maryland Democratic Platform.

Conventions Held in Vermont, Alabama, and Connecticut—The Fifteenth Ohio District.

MARYLAND.

THE PLATFORM.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—The Democratic State Convention to elect sixteen delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago and eight Presidential Electors met at noon. There was a large attendance. P. B. Laird was made Temporary Chairman, and after the committees were appointed a recess was taken.

On reassembling, the Committee on Credentials reported every county and district represented and no contests. The Temporary Chairman was made the permanent one.

Ex-Gov. Whyte, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a platform, as follows:

The representative Democratic Conservatives of the party in Maryland hereby adopt the following resolution as indicating the opinion of that party in this State upon the questions now before the people of the United States:

First—We adhere with renewed zeal to the well-considered declarations of the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1880, and demand reform in every department of the National Government, but we affirm that no reform is possible so long as the Government is directed by a party under the dominion of false doctrines and animated by enormous pecuniary interests in the perpetuation of existing abuses. The first effectual step for the reform of the Government must be a fundamental change of the policy of the Administration.

Second—Every branch of the National Government must be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy; no more revenues raised than are actually required for the proper expenses of the Government and the gradual extinction of the public debt. We therefore insist upon a revision and simplification of the present tariff, with such reduction of the taxes imposed upon an overburdened people as will relieve the Treasury of the large surplus now annually accumulated, and which is a standing temptation to extravagance and corruption; and demand that no duty be imposed upon any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue; also that the maximum revenue duty should be imposed upon luxuries; that duties be so imposed as to operate as equally as possible throughout every part of the Union, not discriminating either for or against any class or section.

Third—We denounce the scheme proposing to distribute the surplus revenue among the States as utterly repugnant to the Constitution.

Fourth—We are opposed to a system of subsidies by the General Government, under which, during Republican ascendancy, political combinations and corporations profited at the people's expense.

Fifth—The Democratic conservative party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to every proper effort to protect him and his just rights, and advance his material interest.

Sixth—That the recent financial developments at New York and other cities have shown that additional and more effective legislation is required, and that a more faithful administration of the National-bank debt at Washington is necessary to the end that the managers of moneyed institutions be held to rigid accountability for the execution of their great trust.

Seventh—That the interests of the people require that the civil-service system of the Government be so reorganized as to secure the appointment to continued service of honest, capable men.

Eighth—That the great fraud of 1876, by which on a false count in two States and through an 8 by 7 political juggle of the Electoral Commission the candidates defeated at the polls were declared to be President and Vice-President instead of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, who had been truly elected, struck a blow at our system of Republican Government, and the Democracy of the United States will never cease the agitation through which that gross wrong may yet be righted by a majority of the Electoral votes of the American people.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid great applause.

TILDEN.

WHAT HENRY WATTERSON KNOWS ABOUT HIM.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—In regard to Tilden's letter declining to accept the Presidential nomination, to be presented to the New York State Convention, Henry Watterson in an interview today says: "Mr. Tilden's resolution not to allow the use of his name or to accept the nomination has been inexorable since 1880. He has communicated this resolution to friends with the greatest candor and decision. He has at no time equivocated or hesitated. The statement made by Mr. Dana to Mr. Dorsheimer is true, and Mr. Tilden's friends have proceeded upon the knowledge of it with his entire consent. Many of those using Mr. Tilden's name in connection with the next nomination know these things as well as I do, and are using Mr. Tilden for dishonest purposes of their own. He would not accept office, far less the nomination, and this will be authoritatively communicated to the New York State Convention."

VERMONT.

THE TICKET.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 5.—The Democratic State Convention assembled today with 500 delegates in attendance. The mention of Tilden's name by Chairman McGettrick was received with thunders of applause. The following were chosen delegates-at-large to Chicago: B. B. Smalley, John C. Burke, Frank H. Bascom, Amos Aldrich. Presidential Electors-at-Large—J. W. Price, James N. Johnson, and R. F. Powers.

The following nominations were made for State officers:

Governor—L. W. Redington.
Lieutenant-Governor—N. P. Bowman.
Treasurer—Henry Gillett.
Secretary of State—H. F. Brigham.

CONNECTICUT.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO CHOSEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention to elect twelve delegates to Chicago met today, with Col. Charles M. Joslyn, of Hartford, as both Temporary and Permanent Chairman. A bitter fight was made on the election of Gov. Waller as delegate-at-large, and the matter had to be settled on the floor of the convention, the two county caucuses of his district refusing to come together in joint caucus. He received 219 votes to 80 for John J. Penrose, of Plainfield. The result was greeted with cheers. The other delegates-at-large are A. E. Burr, the veteran editor of the Hartford *Times;* ex-Sheriff John C. Bixbee, of New Haven, who defeated ex-Gov. Ingersoll's brother, Colin M. Ingersoll, in the district caucus, and William H. Barnum, of Salisbury, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The platform recites the familiar principles of the party, and is practically in favor of a tariff for revenue only. One delegate criticised it as a mass of generalities, meaning nothing in particular. A strong sentiment for Tilden was apparent in the convention, but no instructions were given in his behalf.

ALABAMA.

THE STATE TICKET COMPLETED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—The Democratic Convention completed its State ticket by nominating T. C. McLellan for Attorney-General and S. Palmer for Superintendent of Education.

OHIO.

WILKINS RENOMINATED IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

COSHOCTON, O., June 5.—[Special.]—The Fifteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention assembled here today and renominated the Hon. Beriah Wilkins for Congress without a dissenting voice; D. H. Gaumer for Presidential Elector. George M. Jewett and C. S. Brady, delegates, and C. H. Matthews and John Hardy, alternates to the Chicago Convention, were nominated by acclamation and instructed for "the old ticket."

THE NOMINEE.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS DIVIDED BETWEEN FLOWER AND CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The statement that Tilden is out of the field is generally regarded by most Democratic Senators here as authentic. Senators Butler and George remarked that they were now satisfied that Tilden is out of the field. It was noticeable that the Democrats in Congress were giving more attention to the subject of their party nomination today than at any time hitherto during the session. The New York Democrats in Congress are divided between Flower and Cleveland, with the majority favoring Flower. Representative Stevens says that with Tilden out of the way the delegation will be for Flower, and that he can carry the State. Mr. Stevens maintains that Cleveland cannot carry New York. He says that some serious differences with regard to legislation in the General Assembly have arisen between Cleveland and certain elements of the party which would operate against the Governor at the polls. Mr. Stevens says it is absurd for Cleveland's friends to point to his majority when elected Governor; that it was not Cleveland's popularity, but Republican division, that brought that about; and that with party lines closely drawn, as they will be next November, Cleveland could not carry New York. He has no doubt of Flower's ability to carry the State. Mr. August Belmont says that Flower can carry the State, and the indications now are that he will have a majority of the delegates to be chosen the 18th inst. There is a feeling in Democratic circles against taking any New York man, on the ground principally that an outsider is less likely to excite factional animosities than a candidate from that State.

BASE-BALL.

Buffalo, 12; Chicago, 5.

The members of the Chicago team yesterday gave an exhibition of the kind of ball-playing they did on their recent Eastern trip, when they managed to lose an average of about four games out of five. The way they did it was evident yesterday, when they furnished a brilliant example of how not to play ball. The work of the infield was something ghastly, as is seen by the fact that four players committed twelve errors. In the sixth inning Buffalo fell to slugging Goldsmith at a great rate, and kept it up in the seventh, so that they reversed the situation and won by a score of 12 to 5. The attendance was over 2,000. This afternoon Cleveland and Chicago play.

THE SCORE

	A	R	B	P	A	E
Chicago—						
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	5	1	1	6	0	3
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4	2
Kinzie, s. s.	4	0	0	1	1	3
Williamson, 3b	4	1	2	6	3	4
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	1	0	4	2
Flint, c	4	0	0	4	2	0
Totals	38	5	11	24	14	14
Buffalo—						
O'Rourke, 1b.	5	3	2	12	0	1
Rowe, c.	6	2	2	9	2	0
Richardson, c. f.	5	2	1	0	0	0
Myers, l. f.	5	1	3	2	0	1
White, 3b.	5	0	2	0	0	0
Lillie, r. f.	5	1	2	0	2	1
Collins, 2b.	5	1	0	4	5	0
Force, s. s.	5	1	3	[illegible]	3	0
Galvin, p.	5	1	1	1	7	2
Totals	46	12	15	27	19	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Buffalo	1	1	0	0	1	6	3	0	*	—12

Runs earned—Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 5. Two-base hits—Williamson, Pfeffer, Myers, White, Galvin. Three-base hits—Dalrymple, Rowe. Home run—Myers. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Buffalo, 12. Double plays—Force-Collins-O'Rourke. Struck out—By Galvin, 6; by Goldsmith, 4. Bases on balls—By Galvin, 2; by Goldsmith, 2. Passed balls—Flint, 2; Rowe, 2. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Decker.

Philadelphia, 9; Providence, 8.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—In the Philadelphia-Providence game the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	—9
Providence	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Providence, 4. Two-base hits—Hines, Start, Denny. Struck out—Purcell, Andrews, Farrar, Cattanach (3). First base on errors—Philadelphia, 8; Providence, 4. First base on balls—Manning (3), Coleman, Murray. Passed balls—Ringo, 1; Murray, 2. Wild pitches—Ferguson, 2; Cattanach, 3. Time, 2:00. Umpire—McLean. Pitching assists—Ferguson, 3; Cattanach, 2; Sweeney, 1.

New York, 10; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—The Boston-New York game resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	—6
New York	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	—10

Earned runs—New York, 5; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Morrill, Dorgan, Hankinson. Three-base hits—Sutton, Ward. First base on balls—Boston, 2; New York, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 5; New York, 4. Struck out—By Buffinton, 3; by Welch, 5. Double play—Hackett-Morrill. Passed balls—Hackett, 2. Wild pitch—Buffinton. Time—2:05. Umpire—Burns.

Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 4.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—In the game between Cleveland and Detroit the score is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cleveland	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—5
Detroit	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Northwestern League.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The game today between Bay City and St. Paul was won by the former. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Bay City	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	*	—8

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Base ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	0	0	0	4	2	1	3	1	0	—11
Stillwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Batteries—Getzien and Stockwell; Berstwistee and Hogan. Base hits—Grand Rapids, 15; Stillwater, 5. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Stillwater, 10.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 5.—Base ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Terre Haute	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—5
Milwaukee	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quincy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Saginaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 5.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	—10
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—Base-ball at Muskegon:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Muskegon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Peoria	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Muskegon, 4; Peoria, 12. Errors—Muskegon, 2; Peoria, 4. Batteries—Nelson and Foots; Kent and Fulmer.

American Association.

At Pittsburg—Indianapolis, 11; Allegheny, 10.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 6; Athletic, 5.
At Washington—Columbus, 11; Washington, 0.
At New York—Cincinnati, 5; Metropolitan, 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Toledo, 1.
At New York—Brooklyn, 10; Louisville, 2.

Chicago Unions.

The game which was to be played yesterday between the Chicago and St. Louis Unions was postponed on account of the bad condition of the grounds. Chicago goes to Kansas City and will play there Saturday. The next game played in this city will be between Kansas City and Chicago the 14th of this month.

Union Association.

At Baltimore—Baltimore Unions, 12; Boston Unions, 15.

LUMBER AND LOGS.

Cutting in Prices at Minneapolis—Logs Cheaper than Last Year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—There is a falling off in the local demand for lumber, but that is usual at this season of the year. Some dealers are cutting in prices both on local and shipping orders, while others claim that they are holding firm. The cutting, however, is done only on those few grades of which the dealers have a surplus, and does not affect prices generally.

Never in the experience of lumbermen has there been so successful a season in driving. The drives of Moose & Willow are in the Mississippi. McAllister Bros.' left Aitkin at noon Sunday. The Clough drive reached a point about twelve miles below St. Cloud yesterday, and it will pass into the hands of the boom company in a few days. Mr. Clough states that large accessions of new logs have been received, and now there are many more new logs in the drives than old ones. This successful driving has had a bearish effect upon the market. There are a large number of sellers, but buyers are hard to find, and in consequence prices show a heavy decline. A large amount of logs of excellent quality was offered last week for which $6.50 was bid, but the holders would not accept less than $6.60. Last year logs of a poorer quality than those mentioned found a ready sale at $7.75 and $8, and the year previous sales were made at $9.

THE PLEASANTON MURDER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—A searching party yesterday discovered the remains of John Anderson, the sixth victim of the Pleasanton (Kas.) murder, concealed in a deserted coal-shaft on the Missouri side of the State line. He had been shot in the head and his body thrown in the pit. Parties are scouring the country in search of Wampler, the supposed murderer, and as he was lately seen in this vicinity his capture is probable. The County Commissioners offer $500 reward for Wampler's arrest.

RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of Northwestern Stockholders and Election of Directors.

Pools to Be Perfected and Rates Advanced at a Meeting of the Joint Executive Committee.

Troubles of the Louisville & Nashville Road—Rumored Wholesale Resignations.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago & Northwestern—The Purchase of the Blair Lines Confirmed—Dividends Declared.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was held yesterday at the company's office in this city. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings, everything being carried through by a unanimous vote. There were 311,182 shares represented at the meeting out of a total of 389,323.

The following Directors were reëlected for a term of three years: W. L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; C. J. Osborn, F. W. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and H. McK. Twombly, New York; Anson Stager, Chicago. Mr. J. B. Redfield, Secretary and Auditor of the company in this city, was elected a Director for the term of one year in place of Augustus Schell, deceased.

A vote was taken on the proposition to purchase the Blair lines in Iowa, and it was carried unanimously. The company was authorized to assume the bonded indebtedness of those lines, and to issue such bonds and stocks as the purchase calls for.

The President stated that, the fiscal year ending May 31, it was impossible to give an accurate account of the earnings and expenses of the company for the year. He had, however, prepared a general statement based upon the ascertained operations for eleven months, but estimating those for May. The gross earnings would amount to about $25,001,944, and the net results after deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest on bonds, and payments of sinking-funds, would amount to something over 9 per cent on all the outstanding common and preferred capital stock of the company. The approximate earnings for May, 1884, are $2,058,149. Subsequently a meeting of the Directors was held and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Albert Keep; Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, M. L. Sykes; Second Vice-President, Marvin Hughitt; Assistant Secretary and Auditor, J. B. Redfield; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer in New York, S. O. Howe; Executive Committee, Albert Keep, W. L. Scott, A. G. Dalman, C. M. Depue, S. F. Barker, D. D. Mills, and H. McK. Twombly. A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the common stock and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock was declared, payable in New York June 26.

Meetings of the stockholders and Directors of the proprietary roads were then held with the following result:

Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company: Directors—Albert Keep, James H. Howe, A. G. Dulman, M. Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, J. B. Redfield, C. C. Wheeler, M. M. Kirkman, and B. C. Cook. Officers—Albert Keep, President; M. L. Sykes, Vice-President and Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Secretary. S. O. Howe, Assistant Secretary; A. Keep, M. L. Sykes, and Marvin Hughitt, Executive Committee.

Princeton & Western Railroad Company: Directors—Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, Charles E. Simmons, and J. B. Redfield. Officers—Albert Keep, President; M. Hughitt, Vice-President; M. M. Kirkman, Treasurer; J. B. Redfield, Secretary; Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield, Executive Committee.

Dakota Central Railroad Company: Directors—Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, M. M. Kirkman, and J. B. Redfield. Officers—Albert Keep, President; M. Hughitt, Vice-President; J. B. Redfield, Secretary; M. M. Kirkman, Treasurer; A. Keep, M. Hughitt, and M. M. Kirkman, Executive Committee.

The officers and Directors of the Northwestern left last evening for St. Paul to attend the annual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company in that city today.

Call for Meetings of Joint Executive Committee to Perfect Pools and Advance Rates.

Commissioner Fink sent the following dispatch to the General Managers of the Joint Executive Committee roads yesterday:

"A meeting of the Joint Executive Committee and Sub-Committee will be held at this office next week as follows: Wednesday, June 11, at 11 o'clock, the Chicago committee will meet for the purpose of agreeing upon a modification of the contract for the division of Chicago traffic, and also to consider the recommendations made by the Commissioner regarding the percentage division. Thursday, June 12, a general meeting of the Joint Executive Committee will be held to consider an advance in tariff rates and other general questions. Friday, June 13, the Indianapolis and Peoria committees will meet to agree upon percentages, and to perfect the final organization of the pools. At a meeting of the Standing Committee held today (June 5) it was agreed that an advance in the tariffs should be made as soon as all pools are perfected and all questions relating to the maintenance of rates are settled, which it is expected will be done by the meetings hereby called."

Railroad officials here are of the opinion that the time has not yet arrived for making an advance in rates, as it is found difficult to maintain the rates at the present figures. If an advance was ordered some of the roads would be enabled to cut the rates still more than they are now doing, and a reduction to the 15-cent basis would have again to be ordered before many days have passed.

The Troubles of the Louisville & Nashville.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—In Wall street today the affairs of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company were a subject of much more earnest discussion than even the Chicago convention. The stock, which closed Wednesday at 32⅝, opened down at 31½, and fell off steadily to 25¾, with a closing rally to 27⅞. Since the revelations accompanying the resignation of President Baldwin there has been a strong belief that the company was in a worse condition than the Directors would acknowledge. It is said this conviction became a certainty when the new President, Mr. J. S. Rogers, got a chance to reveal the real state of affairs. The information was furnished to the street early this morning that a lengthy circular was issued a week ago, signed by many of the largest stockholders, including President Rogers and other high officials, calling upon all the present Directors to resign, in order that a new board might be chosen, to be composed of members who hold a sufficient amount of the stock to make their zeal for the welfare of the company paramount to their interest in the share market, it being alleged that the present Directors have long since disposed of most of the stock they held, so that debts or dividends were a matter of no great concern to them. The circular in question, if there was such a document, could be seen by nobody during the day, nor could anybody be found to say he had received, signed, or seen such a circular. The head of the brokerage firm of one prominent Director, however, asserted positively that the circular was a fact, and that all the Directors had actually resigned already in compliance therewith. It was stated that a meeting of the Board of Directors was in progress many hours today. At the Louisville & Nashville office this was denied. Mr. F. D. Carley, the Third Vice-President, however, afterward said, coming from the Board of Directors: "We are planning for a reorganization of the Board of Directors, with the view of bringing in some strong men who have partially promised to coöperate with us. As to losses from speculation, we have no modifications to make of our original statement. Should an examination of our books disclose anything that should be made public we will not hesitate to do so. As to the sensational article published today, we certainly would like to have $1,000,000, but there is no special demand upon us for money in the sense that the paragraph would indicate."

Among the present Directors is Thomas F. Ryan, who is on record as having voted for President C. C. Baldwin to use the company's cash in "boosting" the stock. It was through Mr. Ryan's own firm of brokers—Lee, Ryan & Warren, of No. 19 William street—that the speculative operations were conducted and the company's money was spent. It was stated today that among the movements now on foot was one to extend to Mr. Ryan a full share in the responsibility of regularly expending the money in the attempts to advance or sustain the price of Louisville & Nashville stock and bonds in the market, and to recover from the firm the full amount so disposed of, civilly if it can be, otherwise if it must.

Annual Meeting of St. Paul Stockholders.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was held this afternoon. Joseph Milbank, of New York, was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jeremiah Milbank, of the same city, and John B. Dumont, of New York, was elected in place of Abraham R. Vannest, of that city, retired. The remainder of the old board was reëlected as follows: Alexander Mitchell, John Plankinton, and S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, and J. C. Easton, of Minnesota, and Selah Chamberlain, James T. Woodward, William Rockefeller, Peter Geddes, Hugh T. Dickey, and James Stillman, all of New York.

This Board of Directors elected these officers:

President—Alexander Mitchell.
Vice-President—Julius Wadsworth.
Second Vice-President—John B. Dumont.
Executive Committee—Selah Chamberlain, Peter Geddes, Hugh T. Dickey.

Arrangements were made to furnish S. S. Merrill, General Manager, with all the assistance that may be required to prevent him becoming again overworked.

Items.

The Diagonal road was completed to Cedar Falls, Ia., yesterday. Regular trains will run to Des Moines the 8th.

Shipments of the Illinois Central Road during the month of May to and from Dubuque were 938 cars East and 1,333 cars West.

C. W. Smith, of Richmond, Va., General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road, says it is the intention of the company to continue in force for the present the traffic agreement with the Big Four, and it is hoped to make the agreement more perfect. The transfer system at Cincinnati is not wholly satisfactory, and changes will be made. Mr. Smith says the Chesapeake & Ohio and Kentucky Central Roads are not to be consolidated. It is understood that the Vandalia is to receive all Chesapeake & Ohio west-bound business to be delivered at Indianapolis by the Big Four. Formerly the Ohio & Mississippi furnished the Chesapeake & Ohio a St. Louis outlet.

A meeting of the local bondholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad was held yesterday at the law office of Hoadly, Johnson & Colston in Cincinnati for the purpose of perfecting plans for bidding the road in at the sale ordered by the United States Court. An organization was also discussed for operating the road after it shall have been bought. It was decided to appoint a committee of four, who shall confer with a similar committee representing the Eastern bondholders, with the view of securing concerted action. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the legal standing of certain bonds, and to learn whether there is $1,200,000 due the company from any source.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

No.

BOURBON, Ind., May 30.—Editor of The Tribune.]—Is Decoration-day a National holiday?

C. M. WADE.

A Discontented American.

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Fourth of July is coming round again, and under present circumstances, brought about by the administration of Messrs. Carter Harrison and Washington Hesing, it might be well for the native Americans to give up all thoughts connected with its celebration. Nothing seems left of it but frothy speeches, much fustian, and no heart. So that, along with the once quiet and peaceful Sunday everything connected with old-time history and institutions, may be banished from our city; and the rule of Ald. Cullerton, Commissioner Van Pelt, and such like heroes take the place of the best men of the Citizen's League. The vote of one man goes as far as the vote of another: so being in a miserable minority the poor native American can't call his soul his own. To an outsider it seems pretty hard, that these men, who may have left their country for their country's good, should usurp all good things and places and dictate to us how our Sundays are to be spent, and what temptations are to be thrown broadcast in the way of our sons and daughters. Morality is to be taught by the associates of thieves, gamblers, and horse-jockeys, and any men who open their mouths against all this are to be hounded down and made good-sport of for the grinning crowd. This may be all right and lovely; this fair city of ours may not be worthy of a better Mayor, Aldermen, or Commissioners; but I cannot but think that there are enough men and women left amongst us who don't believe any such thing, and that they are strong enough when united to stop all this blackguardism, and public-fund robbing, and cringing to the gambling and drinking interests. Cannot a leader be found to lead the way and to put in force existing laws sufficient to cleanse the Augean stables of which the head-grooms are high officials? Such a man and such a time are not far off. Tweed was a Tammany giant, but a David came at last and he fell in utter ruin.

A LAYMAN.

Anti-Sunday Horse-Racing.

CHICAGO, May 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with interest what has been written of late concerning Sunday horse-racing, and as I am neither a preacher nor a member of the Chicago Driving-Park Association I speak from an independent point of view.

I have no doubt but that every fair-minded person considers the recent move of the Driving-Park Association a step in the downward direction. Laying aside all statistics, for the good of this city I would ask Mr. Hesing to reconsider his course and avert the results that must inevitably follow. Where is there a city in this country that has allowed a like proceeding but what has been universally condemned for so doing? It will stamp Chicago with a blacker dye than any one thing that has ever taken place here. If there is anything about horse-racing in itself that tends to elevate man's condition the writer fails to see it. Then why should it be introduced here on a day that was made for rest? If Mr. Hesing and his clique wish to gratify their depraved taste let them move much further West, where in some localities people are so ignorant they do not know what Sunday means, and they can there have full swing. He must not entertain the idea that because the foreign population of Chicago are in the majority—according to his statistics—he can trample upon the rights of law-abiding citizens and ignore their wishes and sense of propriety, or rather common decency. We are not obliged to found our ideas upon the acts of our Puritan forefathers, proud though we may be of them. Take the Bible, the recognized basis of all law in every civilized land. Is not the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," as explicit as any one of the ten commandments? Why should there not be a penalty for the violation of this as well as for the commands, "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal"?

The secret of the whole matter is the love of the mighty dollar. When man becomes so hardened to all sense of decency, willfully ignores his obligations to society and so debases himself as to bend to any means attainable to secure money, he is without principle, and has lost his manhood entirely. Anything he may wish to introduce as a money-making scheme under these circumstances he will advocate as sources of public good, and consequently boast himself a benefactor of mankind. This is all the proposed Sunday racing amounts to, and the sole purpose for which it was instituted—a purely money-making enterprise under the pretense that all is done for the good of the public. The strong opposition manifested among the better class of people shows just who are the advocates of this course, and the latter class do and necessarily must comprise the thieves, gamblers, and their associates. If Mr. Hesing could fully realize his position, and had any respect for himself or the wishes of respectable people he would burn with shame. The writer wishes the Chicago Driving-Park Association the very poorest success possible with the hope that if Sunday racing is introduced it will terminate in a miserable financial failure.

INDEPENDENT.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—John T. Emery, a member of the firm of Ward Bros. & Co., ticket brokers, committed suicide here today, being slightly deranged from ill-health.

The wonders of the Roller Skating Rink are the young men, Battey and Hacker; their acrobatic feats on rollers are simply wonderful. Rink managers in the East are said to regard them as their greatest drawing card, and the Casino, at the corner of State and Twenty-fourth streets, is reaping a crop of golden shekels.

"GIVE US BLAINE."

The Convention Must Accede to the Imperious Demand of the People.

Letters Continue to Pour In Requesting the Nomination of the Foremost of Republicans.

THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a voter fifty-three years, and always voted the Seward Whig ticket in the State of New York, and have voted the Republican ticket regularly since the later party was organized—reluctantly, I confess, at the Presidential election in 1876 and 1880, because the managers did not nominate the candidate the people called for. Again there is an unmistakable call by a large majority of the Republican voters for the nomination of James G. Blaine for our candidate for President, and if the present National Republican Convention disregards the wishes of the people, so clearly expressed, I am not quite sure I will be so loyal to the party as in times past. We complain that the South is not fairly represented in Congress, that the Southern representatives do not reflect the will of the *majority* of the voters. It seems to me consistency requires that we shall not practice the same tactics that we denounce in the South.

M.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people of this manufacturing district and of the entire Western Reserve are nine out of ten for Blaine, and the wool-men and iron-men do not want Arthur in the Nineteenth Congressional District, with a Republican majority of at least 14,000. This is Garfield's old district. It is very doubtful if Arthur can even get a majority vote. Last fall Ohio went Democratic by 14,000, and the Republicans have that majority to overcome in the October election. Give us Blaine and we will give a Republican majority of at least 20,000 in October, and this will have a great effect in November. We have not any great criticism to make on Arthur's Administration, but he is not of the people, and the people must have their candidate to insure an election. The Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association denounces Arthur for recommending a reduction of the tariff on wool, and if nominated will do all they can to defeat him, and when the intelligent reading farmer of the Western Reserve makes up his mind he cannot be whipped into the ranks again. The foolish reduction of the tariff on wool cost the Republicans the State last year, and we earnestly hope the National Convention will not make a worse mistake. Blaine can poll 10,000 more votes in Ohio than any other living man, John Sherman not excepted. It is a shame that the Ohio delegation are not a unit for Blaine, and they misrepresent their constituencies in not being for him. The love for Blaine is so great that any campaign against him would fall as harmless as water on a duck's back. We therefore hope you will continue to do all you can for the common people's candidate—the Man from Maine.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

BLAINE AND ARTHUR IN NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you permit a New-Yorker to say a word? I have always lived in New York, reside there now, and know something of its politics, and am personally acquainted with most of its public men, including President Arthur. I am heartily sick and tired of the oft-repeated statement that Arthur's nomination is necessary to carry that State for the Republicans at the coming election. It is all nonsense. The fact is, of all the men named Arthur is the weakest. The Republicans of that State do not take kindly to him. In the days when the "machine" was potent there he was their chief fugleman in New York City, and made himself very unpopular with other portions of the State by the methods adopted. When Arthur was nominated with Garfield the trick was so transparent that it came near costing us the Electoral vote of the State. But the opposition was quieted down and the State carried. You need only look at Folger's vote to get at the real sentiment of the Republicans towards Arthur. Folger lives in the centre of the State, in a strong Republican locality, and has always been very popular with the people. When he was on the ticket for Judge he was elected by nearly 100,000 majority. When two years later he was nominated for Governor the people wanted Cornell. But the Arthur Administration wanted Folger, and carried the convention by the old machine tactics. Folger was defeated by nearly 200,000 majority. The Democratic vote in that election was about the same that had been cast for Gen. Hancock for President. The *Republican party* defeated Folger without much aid from the Democracy and simply to rebuke Arthur and his tactics. The very next year the Republicans carried the State for part of their ticket. We can carry it again with Blaine, and possibly for some of the other candidates. But if President Arthur is nominated it will at once put New York in the doubtful column. The delegates for Arthur in this present convention come from New York City, the Hudson River counties, and a few other localities, and almost every one of them comes from districts giving Democratic majorities. The Blaine delegates, on the contrary, come from strong, reliable Republican districts, where the delegates were elected in the district conventions, and honestly represent the sentiment of the Republican party in the locality. The masses of New York who vote the Republican ticket want James G. Blaine for their candidate, and with him the Electoral vote of that State can be relied upon.

NEW YORK.

SOLDIERS FOR BLAINE.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In conversation with four-fifths of the inmates of this institution I have ascertained that they are enthusiastic for Blaine, providing Gen. Logan does not get the nomination. If he should, as a natural consequence he would be our favorit, and why not? Thanks to President Arthur for all his good actions to the soldiers, but I know he recommended some few soldiers for office that could be got along without very well. I know a few holding office not far from where I sit, and nobody would mourn their departure except themselves and the few dependent on them for a crust.

PAT. MURPHY, ONE-LEGGED SOLDIER.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will the Republican Convention be so pusillanimous as to refuse the people the candidate they want for fear he will do something? We say give us a man of ideas, and American ideas at that, and if it costs anything we are willing to pay for it. For the sake of harmony the majority have twice accepted the will of the minorities, but you can drive a willing horse to death.

WILLIS J. JACKSON.

STUDENTS WANT BLAINE.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A vote was taken here a few days since among the students of the Northern Indiana Normal School, and a great many States are represented. The results were that 360 Republicans wanted Blaine for President and only twenty-four wanted Arthur. Give us Blaine and victory will follow.

A STUDENT.

ANYTHING TO BEAT BLAINE.

An independent observer thus records his impressions of what is going on in the desperate effort to defeat the popular favorit: The coalition gains no strength, and is unable to find a solution to the problem of mobilization which confronts it. It has a bare majority of the convention on a proposition to beat Blaine. It has not a majority upon a proposition to select some man and nominate him. This is the case in a nutshell. The alliance of a beaten Administration with a number of ambitious small men to defeat the one man popular with the whole people is an alliance of chagrin, self-interest, and ambition. As soon as a step is taken to make any one man the beneficiary of this aggregation the whole fabric will collapse. The situation is essentially where it was twenty-four hours ago. Blaine may win, Arthur cannot; if the leader's forces waver and break while the opposition is still solid a dark horse will result; if the Blaine followers stand firm they will win.

These facts became clearer than ever yesterday. The last attempt to find a man upon whom they could unite and win was made in a very quiet manner. A conference of Edmunds, Arthur, and Sherman leaders was held Wednesday midnight at the Palmer House. The necessity for concentration was fully set forth and concurred in, and an agreement was finally reached to test the popularity of General William Tecumseh Sherman. This program had been in view since Monday by certain schemers, and the outside press had been plied with the suggestion that Sherman might be taken up as a dark horse in order that when the intelligence should return to Chicago it would seem like a boom from the country and give some excuse for the plan contemplated. At the Palmer conference it was decided to test the success of the scheme by having Gen. Henderson refer to Sherman in a flattering way in his speech upon taking the chair. This was carried out, Henderson going out of his way to say more about a man who has not been considered a candidate than for any of the avowed aspirants. But the Blaine men got wind of the scheme, and beautifully frustrated it. The Blaine admirers in all parts of the hall were posted as to their duty. In order to mention Tecumseh Mr. Henderson of course had to refer to all the other candidates. Arthur was fairly well received: Senator Sherman was cheered heartily, as were Edmunds and Logan, especially the latter. But when Blaine's name was mentioned thousands of people, delegates, alternates, and guests in the gallery, stage, and main hall joined in round after round of wild cheering. It was the first good cheer right from the people in the convention, and came in the nature of a revelation to the delegates from the South. The colored men opened wide their eyes, and some of them their mouths. Enthusiasm is catching, and some of the colored brethren from the South had it last night. The Blaine people claim that cheer, again and again repeated, recovered all the ground they lost the day before by Clayton's defeat, both events being merely moral in their influence.

The testing program was carried out, however. Henderson resumed his work and got in his little eulogy of Gen. Sherman. But it was a failure. The response was not enthusiastic, and came mainly from the coalitionists themselves. The crowd had no heart to cheer Sherman, brave and popular General though he is, with that Blaine salvo ringing in their ears.

That this Sherman boom by the Chairman had been preconcerted was quite as obvious as that it was not a success. The scheming of the combined dilletanti, officeholders, officeseekers, and Senatorial purveyors of patronage to defeat the obvious choice of the Republican masses is becoming almost pitiful.

The anything-to-beat-Blaine camp is not in an enviable condition. Sherman's State is divided in halves, a majority claimed against him last night. The President's State is not expected to give him a majority of its votes, nor is any other State likely to go Republican at the election. Blaine has nearly as many votes in Arthur's State as Arthur, and as many in Sherman's State as Sherman. Moreover, Edmunds himself would like to have Arthur nominated, next to himself, while many of Edmunds' followers would prefer Blaine to Arthur. Sherman's votes would go to Blaine instead of Arthur. Edmunds and Sherman do not like each other. Arthur does not want Sherman nominated, as Sherman turned him out of the custom-house. Indeed, they are in bad shape—Roosevelt, Andrew White, Barney Biglin, Hoar, "Policy Bill" Smith, Curtis, Johnny O'Brien, Pinchback, and the 100 Southern officeholders.

The failure of the Gen. Sherman boom was at first offset by the discovery that the sly, sleek Senator Cullom had made firm his grip on seventeen of John Logan's followers from Illinois. Cullom has been hard at work, and the Blaine men concede that seventeen Logan votes will go to Arthur or the dark horse if Logan is withdrawn. What discouragement there was in this was quickly offset by the statement that Cullom's proselyting among his colleague's forces would tend to force the latter's withdrawal. It is understood that Senator Logan is much displeased at Cullom's course, and is suspicious that the junior Senator's loyalty to his senior is merely one of convenience. Senator Cullom may be pardoned for looking out for Cullom, but Logan must look out for Logan. And where would Logan be with Arthur reëlected and the other Senator from Illinois one of the chief factors in his success?

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Great Strike of Shoemakers Considered Inevitable.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—The largest strike of shoemakers ever known in this country will be ordered to begin at once by the General District Assembly of the Shoemakers of the Knights of Labor. The manufacturers have agreed not to sign the revised schedule of wages of hand-sewers. A few smaller manufacturers have signed it, but not in numbers sufficient to prevent the strike, as the larger manufacturers express their readiness to hold out for two or three months at least, and there is little doubt that the strike will begin at once. The advance ordered was asked by the Ladies' Hand-Welt Assembly, who demanded an increase of nearly 20 per cent, and that being refused they are already out. The strike involves over 7,000 shoemakers in this city and in Camden.

Labor Riot—A Man Killed.

SOMERSET, Pa., June 5.—Five hundred laborers employed by Collins Bros., contractors on the South Pennsylvania Railroad, struck yesterday. They congregated at Somerset with banners flying and armed with clubs, but committed no acts of violence. During the evening a number of them got into a free fight in the Town of Diamond, and one man was fatally injured by being struck on the head with a stone. The contractors will pay the strikers off today or tomorrow, when trouble is expected, as about 200 of the Italians who were the leaders will be discharged.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: J. Richert, 9 casks wine; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case dry goods; H. H. Hayden, 125 sacks salt; Small & Lathrop, 19 cars salt; Sprague, Warner & Co., 9 cases cigars; N. Williams, 1 case books; E. N. Hurlbut, 1 case buttons; Grommes & Ullrich, 12 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 9 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 7 cases cigars; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 5 hogsheads wine; Schober & Carqueville, 4 cases paper; Matheson Heglen Zinc Co., 4 cases earthenware; C. Cavaroc & Son, 50 cases champagne; Peter Schuttler, 111 cases wine. Collections, $10,420.95.

ELEVATED RAILROAD IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—The Elevated Railroad bill, which has been dragging along in the Municipal Assembly for many months, and which everybody thought was killed, was taken up by the Council last night and passed, and, as it had already passed the House, it is now a law. A number of New York capitalists are concerned in this enterprise and the project will be speedily carried out. The road will run from the business centre to the western limits, with branches to the northern and southern suburbs.

DETECTIVES WITH A THEORY.

ERIE, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Milwaukee detectives believe that in Christian Hoffman, of this city, they have discovered the assassin of Mrs. Hoffman in Milwaukee last year. The murder was most brutal, the woman's brains being beaten out with a club. Hoffman is an employé of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and was unquestionably in Erie at the time of the murder.

A SOMNAMBULIST KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—A special says: Lieut. Rice, Quartermaster of the United States army, walked off a train while it was in motion near Mexico, Mo., last night, and was instantly killed. He was en route for Chicago from the West. As he was in his night-clothes when found, it is supposed he was a somnambulist.

FATAL IMITATION.

Five children went home from a circus in Dakota deeply impressed by the feat of descending an incline on a globe. Finding a smooth log lying at the top of a steep hill, they took their places on it in a row and set it rolling. They were all thrown off and run over, three being killed.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW COMERSTOWN, O., June 5.—[Special.]—Two children were burned to death in a house at Fairview, twenty-five miles east of here, yesterday.

NEWSPAPER SOLD.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—The *News-Journal* was sold at auction by order of court today for $25,000 to Edgar M. Johnson, representing the guarantors and creditors.

FALL OF A ROUND-HOUSE.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The Indiana, Bloomington & Western round-house here suddenly fell today, severely injuring five men, but killing none. Loss, $2,000.

Horrors of Mineral Poisoning.

"I have been poisoned with Mercury and Potash!" is the tale of thousands who write our physicians in regard to treatment of Blood and Skin diseases, and it would seem that what they say must be true for it is "with one accord." If you have been poisoned in this way or have any Blood or Skin disease or cancer, send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, which will be mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MILWAUKEE.

Seventh Annual Banquet of the Merchants' Association at the Plankinton House.

Wild Enthusiasm Over Blaine's Nomination—Disagreement of a Jury—The Medical Conventions.

Merchants' Banquet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—The seventh annual banquet of the Milwaukee Merchants' Association took place in the new dining-hall of the Plankinton House this evening, and proved the most magnificent affair of the kind ever known here. The ornaments were of the most beautiful description, and 300 of the solid business-men of Milwaukee, representing nearly a hundred million dollars of capital, accompanied by a large number of distinguished guests, sat at the tables. The Hon. George W. Allen, President of the Merchants' Association, presided, and music was furnished by Bock's orchestra, the Aria Club Quartet, Jules Lombard of Chicago, A. Forrester of Racine, and Prof. Favile of this city. Mr. Allen opened the exercises with an eloquent speech and then introduced the set speakers of the evening. Gen. Lucius Fairchild was to respond to the toast "International Commerce." Although able to be present, he did not feel well enough to speak, and his place was filled by the Hon. Charles L. Colby, who, on short notice, delivered a most eloquent speech. The other sentiments and responses were as follows: "Milwaukee," John Johnston; "Business Duties and Political Responsibilities," the Hon. John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien; "Business Education," Col. W. F. Vilas; "The Great Northwest," Gen. E. S. Bragg; "Our Hotel, John Plankinton's House," the Hon. James G. Jenkins. During Mr. Allen's speech he incidentally mentioned John Plankinton's name. A burst of applause followed, which developed into tremendous and prolonged cheering. Mr. Plankinton finally rose and bowed. The applause was deafening, and Mr. Plankinton made a brief speech descriptive of his early experience in what is now the City of Milwaukee. When he finished three more cheers were given.

During the proceedings C. E. Andrews, Secretary of the association, read dispatches announcing the progress of events in the Chicago Convention. When the fact that Blaine's name had been presented was announced another scene of wild enthusiasm took place. The great gathering burst into tremendous and prolonged applause. In the course of Mr. Colby's speech the mention of Gen. Fairchild's name as that of a man well-fitted to fill any public position was followed by great and enthusiastic cheers.

The Medical Conventions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—Both the State Medical Associations, the regular and the homeopathic, continued their sessions today. In the regular today the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. E. W. Bartlett, of Milwaukee.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. S. L. Marston of Fond du Lac, and G. M. Steele of Oshkosh.
Permanent Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. I. T. Reeve, Appleton.
Assistant Secretary—Dr. William Thorndyke, Milwaukee.
Censors—Drs. I. K. Bartlett, N. Senn, William Thorndyke, Milwaukee.

A Doctor in Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Raynor, convicted of practicing without a proper diploma, appeared before Judge Mallory, and was sentenced to pay a fine and costs, or to serve a term of sixty days in the house of correction. A stay of proceedings was granted for fifteen days to give the defendant's attorney an opportunity to prepare a writ of error preparatory to carrying the case to the Supreme Court. Before allowing the motion Judge Mallory said that he would insist that Raynor remove his sign and discontinue practice until the case is decided.

A Jury Disagrees.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—In the case of Allen, twice tried for charge of murder and now on trial charged with murderous assault the jury after being out seventeen hours disagreed. Allen was released on $1,000 bail to await another trial.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Status of the Measures Now Pending Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—[Special.]—The House entered upon its fifth month yesterday. In December it was announced, apparently with authority, that all of the appropriation bills would be reported from the committee and passed the House before March 1. The sun has almost reached the zenith and the condition of the appropriation bills, which were to have had the President's signature before the end of March, is this: The Naval bill, in conference; the Military Academy bill, approved March 3; the Agricultural bill, in conference; the Post-Office bill, in conference; the Indian bill, in conference; the Pension bill, passed House, amended in Senate, no Conference Committee yet appointed; the District of Columbia bill, in same condition; the Consular and Diplomatic bill, passed the House; the Army bill passed the House; the River and Harbor bill, in House Committee of the Whole; the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill passed the House; and the Sundry, Civil, and Deficiency bills have not yet been reported from the Committee on Appropriations. Of the above the Army bill is about the only one over which no serious difference between the two Houses is expected. Nearly all the others seem to have been designed solely for the purpose of creating a deadlock, as not a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House expects that the Senate will agree to the cheese-paring in each measure.

GEN. BABCOCK'S FATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Secretary of War has received the following telegram from Mr. G. W. Benjamin, dated Astor, Fla., June 4:

Gen. Babcock, with the clerks of the Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse Districts, arrived on the tender Pharos, off Mosquito Inlet June 2. A whaleboat with seven men went off to him about 12 o'clock. On her return Babcock and party embarked in her to come ashore. On the outer-bar breakers the steering-oar was broken and the boat filled and capsized. The General held on to the boat until she reached the shore breakers, when he and all hands were torn from the boat, and he with three others were drowned. I am here with their remains on the way to Washington.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to the signal officer at Jacksonville, Fla., to cause the remains of Gen. Babcock to be embalmed and sent to Washington.

Gen. Babcock had his life insured for $30,000, the full amount of which, the agent of the company here says, will be at once paid to the widow.

TAKEN A SUMMER VACATION.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—[Special.]—H. S. Mould, of the iron brokerage firm of H. S. Mould & Co., has suddenly disappeared. Before going he sold all his effects. He moved in the highest society circles, and his wife was one of the handsomest women in town. They were both good singers, and their disappearance was first discovered by reason of non-attendance at the rehearsals of a fashionable amateur opera company. They are supposed to have gone East.

POISON OAK

Seems to yield every time to treatment with Swift's Specific.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 13, 1884.

Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by poison oak, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect health—with not a sign of that awful poison left. Yours truly, DAVID NESBITT.

POISON OAK.

I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with poison oak, which I contracted in bathing when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) four years ago, and it cured me sound and well. Three summers have passed, and I have no return of it. JOSEPH BEASLEY, Columbus, Ga.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Av.

Unequaled Telegraphic Service

Furnished customers of the

Stock Brokerage AND Grain Commission

House of

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

Three Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Also Private-Wire connection with Boston and Philadelphia. Quotations and News from all Speculative Markets.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE, N. S. JONES, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,

16 Chamber Commerce,

BROKERS

For the Purchase and Sale of

STOCK, BONDS, GRAIN, AND Provisions.

Orders executed promptly on the New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, and the New York Produce Exchange.

Exclusive Private Wire to Wall-st.

Chicago City Bonds.

Subscriptions received for a limited number of the new issue of Chicago City Four Per Cent 20-Year Bonds.

Gerhard Foreman,

BANKER,

102 Washington-st.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

Transact a general Banking Business, including the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS and BONDS for cash or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Cyrus H. Adams & Co.,

(Successors to McCormick, Adams & Co.)

GRAIN AND PROVISION COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

CYRUS H. ADAMS. HUGH L. ADAMS. EDWARD S. ADAMS. (Established 1859.)

WORK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Senate was not in session today. In the House the Senate bills authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Nashville to construct a free bridge across the Cumberland River, and authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kas., were passed.

The House proceeded to vote on the California and Oregon Land-Grant Forfeiture bill with the result of yeas 145, nays 8. No quorum.

A call of the House disclosed the presence of 210 members, and the bill was passed—yeas 159, nays 10—and on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, June 14 and 17 were set apart for consideration of the bill to amend Thurman's Sinking Fund act.

On motion of Mr. Henley, of California, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the claimants to the Rancho de Napa, California, to prove their titles.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, called up the Senate bill to repeal Sec. 1 of the act entitled "An act making the grant of lands in alternate sections to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, in the State of Missouri, to Helena, in Arkansas," approved July 4, 1866. In consideration of forfeiture the Iron Mountain Railroad Company is released from the obligations of a land-grant railroad. The amendment was adopted excluding from this release that part of the railroad between Poplar Bluff, Mo., and the Arkansas State line, and as amended the bill was passed.

Mr. Lewis, of Louisiana, called up the bill for the forfeiture of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg land-grant.

Messrs. Ellis, of Louisiana, Belford, of Colorado, and other Republicans filibustered against it and without acting on it the House adjourned.

In the contested-election cases of the present Congress, the House Committee on Elections has agreed to allow the following sum for expenses of those interested: Massey-Wise, of Virginia, $3,500 each; Chalmers-Manning, of Mississippi, $2,000 each; English-Peelle, of Indiana, $2,000 each; Wallace-McKinley, of Ohio, $2,000 each; Wilson-Frederick, of Iowa, $2,000 each; Wood-Peters, of Kansas, $1,500 each; Craig-Shelly, of Alabama, $1,000 each.

COL. THOMAS BUFORD.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—Col. Thomas Buford, the slayer of Judge Elliott, of the Kentucky Appellate Court, departed very mysteriously from this city this morning. He is now confined in the Kentucky State Insane Asylum, from whence he escaped two and one-half years ago to this city, where he has since resided. Buford's health has rapidly failed him in the last year, having an aggravated case of chronic diarrhea that has reduced him from 225 to 118 pounds. He was rational, but was undoubtedly a monomaniac upon the subject of law and equity. While here his circumstances in life were exceedingly straitened, not even having enough clothes on him to hide his nakedness, and his former friends who are in affluent circumstances in Kentucky failing to assist him while in need caused him to re-enter the asylum.

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Weak at a Lower Range of Prices.

The Produce Markets Quiet—Wheat Weaker—Oats Stronger—The Rest Steady.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 5.	May 29.
New York	$104,732,304	$101,422,338
Boston	9,524,866	8,397,137
Chicago	8,414,000	6,326,000
Philadelphia	9,272,956	8,394,304
St. Louis	2,391,363	2,115,828
Baltimore	1,970,003	1,949,145
New Orleans	992,000	816,029
Totals	$137,299,532	$129,921,779

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, par.
Cincinnati, 50@75c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Business was very dull and languid yesterday, the bankers doing only just enough to maintain the ordinary routine. It was claimed by borrowers that money was a little easier, and it is said that there is a fair supply at 5 per cent on call. The demand is not large, and there is no pressure on the part of the banks to loan. A modern amount of Eastern exchange was sold. The price early in the day was 25c discount, but most of it changed hands at par, which was the closing rate. Foreign exchange was half a cent higher, the posted rates for bankers' sterling being 485½ for sixty days and 487½ for demand, actual transactions being at 484½ and 486½. Commercial sixty days sold at 482½@482¾. The supply was small. There were very few transactions in investment securities. Sales of $10,000 United States coupon 4s over the counter were reported at 120½. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $2,000 Iowa Division 4s at 91½, $2,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93, $2,000 at 93¼, $7,000 at 93¼, and 10 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé stock at 72½ seller ten. There was a considerable decline in the New York stock market, and the general expectation in this city is that prices will go still lower. The financial troubles of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are attracting much attention, and there was talk yesterday of a Receivership. The West Shore snarl, too, is a source of weakness to the market. The outside buying of stocks is said to have fallen off materially, and a further decline in the dividend-payers is anticipated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Opening prices were fairly steady, and there was every prospect of improvement when the injurious stories circulated about Louisville & Nashville upset the whole business. Reports of a large defalcation and that the company needed a million of money to enable it to pull through not only depressed the stock some 4 per cent, but threw a wet blanket over the rest of the list. As usual, when investigated, these reports turned out to be greatly exaggerated. There have been neither a defalcation nor resignation of President or Directors, but it is understood that the largest stockholders favor the election of an entirely new Board of Directors with the view of reorganizing the company. In answer to the criticisms upon the methods employed by Texas Pacific to obtain the cashing of its coupons, and the charge made that the buyers of these coupons were placed in a position to forestall the bondholders in their rights of foreclosure, should such a necessity arise, it is officially stated that not a single coupon due previous to June 1 remains uncanceled. It is further stated that Texas Pacific owes no floating debt except to the Missouri Pacific, and that it is firmly expected that the earnings of the next two or three months will be amply sufficient to discharge the same. Union Pacific was again hounded today upon the dividend question. The Board of Directors will not discuss the matter before the 18th inst., when they may vote to pass it. Without any special cause being assigned, the Pullman Car Company's stock dropped seriously in face of the fact that the daily earnings of the company were some $3,000 in advance of those of the corresponding period of last year. Mr. A. S. Hatch, of the suspended firm of Fisk & Hatch, was reinstated in his Stock Exchange membership this morning. From 10 to 2 o'clock the market persistently kept the down track, the whole list falling off from 1 to 4 per cent. After 2 something of a rally set in, and prices improved about 1 per cent. Sales to realize profits were the chief reason for the early decline, and a repurchasing for another upward turn the probable cause for the later rally.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last June 5	Last June 4
Can. Pacific	830	45	44¾	45	45
Canada Southern	1,010	38	36¾	37	38¼
Central Pacific	11,555	42¼	42	42¼	42
Chicago & Alton	10	129	129	129	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	3,435	115¾	113¾	114	115¼
C., C., C. & I.	130	40	40	40	40¼
Ches. & O. 1st pd.	200	17	17	17	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd.	100	8½	8½	8½	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	2,400	11	10½	10¾	11¼
Del. & Hud.	100	91	91	91	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	5,600	103¾	100¾	101½	103¼
Erie	6,500	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
Do pfd.	65	28	28	28	[illegible]
Erie seconds	[illegible]	57	56	57	58¼
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Illinois Central	1,600	118	116¾	117	118¼
Jersey Central	1,000	57	55	56	58¼
Kan. & Tex.	1,645	16	15¼	15¾	15
L. E. & West.	400	10¼	10	10	[illegible]
Lake Shore	7,512	82	80	80	82
Louis. & N.	67,835	31¾	25½	28½	32¾
Manhattan	150	56	56	56	[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	800	27	27	27	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	105	102	103	99
Mich. Central	100	79	79	79	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	[illegible]
Do pfd.	200	29	29	29	[illegible]
Morris & E.	30	122	122	122	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	35,800	83¼	81¼	82½	83
N. Y. Central	11,473	106¼	104¼	104½	106¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	150	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
Northern Pacific	900	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
Do pfd.	4,422	49	47¾	48¾	49
Northwestern	21,925	103¾	99¾	99¾	103¾
Do pfd.	300	128¾	128¾	128¾	[illegible]
Ohio Central	710	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Ohio & Miss.	100	21	21	21	[illegible]
Ont. & West.	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	200	74¾	74¼	74½	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	3,465	14½	13¾	13¾	14¾
Pacific Mail	2,200	41¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
P. P.-C. Co.	1,720	100¾	98¼	99	100¾
Peoria, D. & E.	110	10¾	10	10¾	10¼
Reading	7,300	24	22¾	22¾	23¾
Roch. & Pitts.	1,500	6	6	6	6
Rock Island	335	113	112¾	112¾	112¾
S. L. & S. F.	100	19	19	19	[illegible]
Do pfd.	100	38	38	38	[illegible]
St. Paul	46,130	74¾	71¾	72¾	74¾
St. Paul & O.	300	27¾	27	27	27¾
Do pfd.	1,400	88¾	87	87	88¾
St. P., M. & M.	100	87	87	87	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	6,177	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	56,803	44¾	41¾	42¾	43¾
Wabash	100	8	8	8	[illegible]
Do pfd.	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
W. Shore bonds	[illegible]	41¾	40¾	41	41
Western Union	24,344	61¾	58¾	60	61¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	102
American	92	United States	46

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	115¾
United States 4½s	111¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	40¾
United States new 4s	120¾	do Rio Grande	47¾
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pacific firsts	112
Central Pacific firsts	111	do land grant	100¾
Erie seconds	59¾	do sinking fnd askd.	108
Leh. & Wilks (offered)	90		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	70¾	Tennessee 6s, new	37¾
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	109	Va. con. ex-m. cp.	37
Tennessee 6s, old	37¾	do deferred	4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

20000	U S 4s regd	119¾	5000	N Y W S & B 1st	47¾
1000	A & P inc	11½	5000	do	47¾
1000	A & P—W D 1st	80¾	6000	do	47¾
5000	B C R & N 1st	101	15000	do	49¾
4000	do	100¾	3000	do	48
3000	C St P M & O con	109¾	10000	do	48
3000	Can So 1st gtd	99¾	40000	do	48
5000	C B & Q deb 5s	92¾	6000	N Y W S & B reg	47
5000	C & Mil 1st	120¾	3000	NYLE&W 2d con	58¾
1000	C & O cur	35	5000	do	58¾
2000	C&O 1st—Series B	95	6000	do	58¾
1000	D & H reg '91	115¾	1000	do	58¾
5000	D & R G W 1st	58	5000	N Y C 1st con	132
5000	E Tenn inc	15¾	2000	N Y C & St L 1st	98
5000	E Tenn 5s	55	3000	do	97¾
4000	do	55	1000	do	97¾
2000	do	53¾	3000	N Y L & W 1st	118¾
2000	do	53	40000	N W s f deb 5s	92
1000	do	53	1000	NW con coupg b	132
1000	Eliz Lex & B S 6s	93	5000	N W s f deb 5s	92
3000	Erie 2d	119	10000	N Pac 1st coup	104
5000	Erie 7s cons gold	122	4000	do	103¾
11000	L & N gen m 6s	84¾	3000	O & T 1st	78¾
4000	M&SP 1st—CP W	97¾	4000	Ore S L 6s	81
4000	M&SP 1st—W&M	95¾	10000	R W & O Ex 5s	98
1000	M & St P cons	121¾	5000	R & D 1st 6s	99¾
3000	M K & T con 7s	104¾	2000	SPM&M 1st cons	110¾
2000	M & Essex 2d	114	5000	TexPac 1st—RGD	59¾
5000	N Y C 6s 1883 reg	101	55000	do	59¾
5000	Met Ele 1st	99	30000	do	59¾
1000	M & St L 1st	97¾	28000	do	59¾
1000	M & St L 1st	97¾	10000	do	59¾
10000	Mob & O 1st	88	5000	do	59¾
100000	N Y W S & B 1st	48¾	10000	Tex P inc l g	41¾
15000	do	49	1000	U P 1st	112¾
5000	do	48¾	10000	U P s f	107¾
5000	do	49	1000	U P s f	107¾
2000	do	48¾	1500	Wab—TP&W 1st	97
10000	do	48¾			

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000	A & P 1st—W	85	1000	do	48¾
5000	A & P inc	11¼	10000	do	48¾
1000	do	11	10000	do	48¾
1000	do	11	6000	do	48¾
1000	do	10¾	1000	do	48¾
1000	do	10¾	5000	N Y C & St L 1st	97¾
1000	A & P M	100	1000	NYLE&W 2d con	58¾
10000	B R & E 1st	72	4000	do	58¾
2000	C & O cur	35¾	4000	do	58¾
1000	do	35¾	3000	No Mo 1st	115¾
1000	C S P M & O con	109¾	3000	O Ry & N Co 1st	109¾
1000	C S P M & O 6s	109¾	10000	O Cent inc	11¾
3000	G C & S F 1st	112¾	10000	R W & O Ex 5s	98
2000	L&W Boom asntd	95¾	3000	SL&SF 2d—Class B	98
1000	do	95¾	1000	SLK C&N RE&B 7s	100
1000	M&StP 7s gold	127¾	4000	St L & I M 5s	80
5000	Met Ele 1st	103	5000	do	80
5000	Mo Pac 1st cons	98¾	27000	Tex P 1st—RGD	59
1000	N Y W S & B 1st	49¾	1000	do	59¾
5000	do	49¾	2000	do	59¾
5000	do	49¾	5000	do	60
5000	do	49¾	5000	U P 1st	112¾
2000	do	49¾	5000	U P s f	107¾
5000	do	49¾	2000	do	107¾
15000	do	49¾	3000	Wab g m 6s	49¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000	U S 3s regd	100¾	10000	do	59¾
2000	U S 4s regd	119¾	10000	do	59¾
3000	U S 4½s coup '91	111	25000	do	59¾
1000	B C R & N 1st	101	25000	do	59¾
7000	C&O 1st—Series B	95	25000	do	59¾
2000	C & O cur	35	1000	N & W g m	101
5000	Can So 1st gtd	99¾	1000	N Y C & St L 1st	98
5000	Can So 2d	80	1000	Ore S L 6s	81
8000	E Tenn 5s	53¾	1000	Ogn Imp Co 1st	81
2000	H & St Jo 8s con	109¾	10000	Pa Co 4½s coup	97
5000	Intl & G N 1st	104	4000	Pa of Mo 1st	105¾
5000	M & E 1st con	129	4000	StL&IM 1st—ArB	101
2000	M&SP 1st—CP&W	97	5000	St L & I M 5s	80
1000	do	96	500	So Pac of Cal 1st	101¾
2000	do	96¾	5000	T Pac inc l g	41¾
1000	Mut Union 6s	60	2000	Tex P—RGD	59¾
5000	N Y W S & B 1st	49¾	5000	do	59¾
1000	do	49¾	5000	do	59¾
2000	do	49¾	10000	do	59¾
2000	do	48¾	1000	do	59¾
2000	do	48¾	5000	T&W 1st—St L D	97
6000	do	41	16000	Wab—TP&W 1st	97
2000	do	48¾	10	Amn Ex	92
2000	do	41	10	U S Ex	47
2000	do	41¾	51	Wells Fargo Ex	105
20000	NYLE&W 2d con	58¾			
2000	do	58¾			

NEW YORK, June 5.—Money market easy at 2@3; closed, offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, strong at 484¾; do demand, 486½.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—Money is easier. Business has been dull today, only a small quantity of paper moving. The rate for business time loans remains at 6 per cent. The rate for balances at the clearing-house was reduced this morning, and borrowing banks were accommodated at 4@4½ per cent, mostly at 4½ per cent. New York funds sold at par. The exchange amounted to $9,524,866 and the balances $1,124,127. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Mex. Tel.	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Atchison	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
C. B. & Q.	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Bell Tel.	15	163	163	163	163
M. H. & O.	200	21	21	21	21
Mex. Cent.	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
U. Pac.	300	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
New England Tel.	35	24	24	24	24
Cal. & H. mining	25	156	156	156	156
Huron mining	100	15	15	15	15
Catalpa min., ex div.	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Second board—					
Bell Tel.	100	163	163	163	163
New England Tel.	10	24	24	24	24
Atchison	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
C. B. & Q.	200	114	114	114	114
Flint	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Union Pacific	300	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Cal. & H. mining	125	156	156	155	155
Pullman	100	101	101	101	101

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000	Mex 7s	36¾	1000	Sonora 7s	91
50000	do	36¾	1000	A & P inc	12
2000	N Pac 6s	101¾			

SECOND BOARD.

1000	Atch 7s	119	40000	Mex 7s	36¾
1000	Eastern 6s	10¾	1000	Den Ex 4s	88
30000	Mex 7s	36	10000	Hartford & E 1st	18

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,272,956; balances, $1,407,812. Money, 5@6. Stocks loaning at a premium. The market closed feverish:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	54¾	55
Lehigh Navigation	40	40¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60¾
Northern Pacific	21	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	48¾	48¾
B. N. Y. & P.	5	6
Reading	11¾	12
Jersey Central	55¾	56¾
Reading generals	74	74¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—[Special.]—New York exchange sold between banks at 50 and 75 cents premium and over the counter at $1. The supply was a little short.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, nominal.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 5—5 p. m.—St. Paul, 76¾; Canadian Pacific, 46¾; Illinois Central, 121¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; New York Central, 108½; Erie, 14¾; Erie seconds, 58¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased last week £1,600,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 46¾ per cent.

PARIS, June 5.—Rentes, 79f 2½c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased last week 1,812,000 francs gold and 2,563,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—There was a fair amount of trading in mining stocks during the morning, but without any improvement in values:

Homestake	8	Quicksilver	4¾
Iron Silver	81	Quicksilver pref.	25
Ontario	19	Sutro	11

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	¾	Quincy	37
Calumet & H.	156	Osceola	10
Franklin	7¾	Huron	¾
Pewabic	1		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Martin White	.85
Best & Belcher	1.75	Mexican	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	3.50	Navajo	.70
California	.15	Ophir	1.12½
Chollar	1.37½	Potosi	.95
Con. Pacific	.35	Savage	.95
Consolidated Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Crown Point	1.25	Union Con.	1.37½
Eureka Con.	2.87½	Utah	.90
Gould & Curry	1.12½	Yellow Jacket	1.75
Hale & Norcross	1.62½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Murray st, 100 ft s of Twenty-eighth, e f, 25x115 ft, dated June 4 (Philipp Metzger to R. Mirtz-laffer) — $1,400
West Huron st, 50 ft w of Bickerdike, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 31 (August Lewin to Henry F. Miller) — 2,425
Oak st, 110 ft w of North Market, s f, 25x109 ft, dated April 3 (Z. Stiles Ely to John Larson) — 2,500
North State st, 22 ft s of Pearsons, e f, 21x100 ft, dated May 31 (Charles F. Cordes et al. to Charlotte Sues) — 4,000
West Superior st, 100 ft e of Bickerdike, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 30 (M. J. and W. Lister to F. Lange) — 1,100
West Congress st, 196 ft e of Horne av, s f, 50x132 ft, improved, dated April 25 (C. and W. T. Noble to Martin De Tamble) — 3,000
West Congress st, bet Leavitt and Horne, n f, 19 9-10x125 ft, improved, dated April 14 (Lewis H. Lawrence to Clara S. Ingram) — 4,500
Southport av, 100 ft s of Belden, e f, 50x128 ft, improved, dated June 3 (Mathias Breigenser to C. H. Minke) — 2,800
West Taylor st, 73 ft e of Laflin, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 19 (W. A. Porter to Daniel Leo) — 1,200
Ohio st, s w cor of Pine, n f, 50x100, dated May 8 (E. and D. W. Eldred to William M. Hoyt) — 12,500
Fremont st, 226 ft s of Belden av, w f, 48x124 ft, dated April 26 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Jacob Lengacher) — 2,000
West Thirteenth place, 264 ft w of Robey st, n f, 36x124 ft, improved, dated May 31 (John F. S. Smith to Thomas Kent) — 2,000
West Washington st, 39 ft e of Desplaines, s f, 21x74 ft, dated May 31 (F. A. Kennedy Company to James W. Scoville) — 9,000
Wallace st, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third, w f, 24 8-10x124 ft, improved, dated June 5 (Hannah Vanhan to Jeremiah Bolger) — 2,100
Fabius st, 194 ft s of Webster av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 2, 1881 (James Morgan to W. McDermott) — 625
Owasco st, w of and near Rockwell, n f, 26x100 ft, improved, dated May 30 (E. F. and E. B. Pease to Albert F. Dingley) — 2,000
Hanover st, 280 ft n of Thirtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 25 (David Davis to F. J. Kuentzel) — 2,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George av, n e corner of Herndon st, s f, 49¼x125 ft, dated April 17, (estate of W. O. Jones to E. T. Lufkin) — $1,300
Lot 8 of west 169 ft of south 264 ft of N ½ of Block 42, Sheffield's Addition dated May 28 (F. and J. Labahn to C. Bantow) — 600
Southport av, 25 ft n of Nelson st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 26, (J. P. Altgeld to Paul Konig) — 650
Wellington av, 247 ft e of Blucher st, s f, 50x122½ ft, dated May 19 (David Williams to A. T. Westergreen) — 1,500
Lincoln av, 97 ft s of St. Elmo st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1 (S. E. Gross to J. and A. Lorenzo) — 475

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-third st, 106 ft e of Wallace, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 15 (Patrick Riordan to John Connors) — $4,000
Ellis av, 321 ft s of Clinton, e f, 25x180 ft, dated April 21 (Thomas Brown Jr to John K. Mettler) — 1,750
Wentworth av, near Forty-fifth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 29 (Van H. Higgins to J. Teschner) — 600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, s e cor of Cortland, w f, 50x122 ft, dated June 4 (F. P. and P. Harty to L. S. Lawson) — $2,500
Alice place, 166 ft e of Powell av, s f, 32x101 ft, dated May 24 (J. R. Fredericks to J. J. Stanger) — 600

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

M. Tillig, two-story dwelling, 22 by 65, at No. 143 Ambrose street, to cost $2,000.
H. R. Payson, two four-story stores and flats, 38 by 70, at Nos. 2413 and 2415 State street, to cost $14,000.
Miss Halligan, two-story dwelling, 22 by 45, at No. 531 South Oakley street, to cost $2,500.
N. A. Williams, two-story dwelling, 40 by 32, at No. 231 North Lincoln street, to cost $4,500.
J. T. Hastings, four one-story cottages, 20 by 40 each, from Nos. 2055 to 2061 Lowe avenue, to cost $4,500.
J. T. Hastings, one-story cottage, 20 by 40, at No. 3029 Emerald avenue, to cost $1,100.
George Deppish, three-story flats, 100 by 45, at Nos. 339 to 347 Loomis street, to cost $17,500.
George P. Gubbins, two-story flats, 22 by 50, at No. 492 North Wood street, to cost $2,500.
J. F. Lawrence, one-story cottage, 20 by 32, at No. 378 North avenue, to cost $1,000.
F. Foltz, three-story dwelling, 55 by 42, at No. 449 Dearborn avenue, to cost $15,000.
F. Schaefer, one-story cottage, 20 by 36, at No. 173 Lewis street, to cost $1,200.
H. S. Forges, three-story store and dwelling, 24 by 82, at No. 765 Halsted street, to cost $10,500.
Charles Drabek, three-story store and dwelling, 24 by 60, at No. 611 Centre avenue, to cost $6,700.
Anton Vetema, one-story cottage, 21 by 30, at No. 322 Hastings street, to cost $1,100.
Anton Kolar, three-story dwelling, 21 by 60, at No. 684 Nineteenth street, to cost $4,300.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active for a little while yesterday and then relapsed into the dullest kind of conventional dullness. Except a streak of strength in July oats there was nothing to describe. The heads of business-houses seemed to be mostly at the Exposition Building, and in their absence the juniors and clerks amused themselves by scalping or joking, with no outside orders to engage their attention. Hence prices did not exhibit much change. In the afternoon grain weakened with finer weather and news of some weakening in stocks in Wall street.

Provisions were duller than ever, there being scarcely a dozen speculative transactions up to 1 o'clock; but a fair shipping demand for meats was noted, and prices were well sustained, hams being strong. The shipping movement is a large one. Pork sold early at $19.25 for July, being the same as Wednesday's close, then at $19.27½, fell to $19.17½, and improved to $19.25 in the afternoon, with one sale of 1,000 brls. June and August were nearly the same as July. October sold at $17.80@17.85, and the year at $13.65. Lard closed at an improvement of 2½c, and meats a shade lower than Wednesday afternoon.

Flour was steady and quiet. Some purchases of low grades were made for shipment to Canada. The coarse millstuffs were steadier.

Wheat was quiet and unsettled within a narrow range. It sold off early ¼c, to 89⅝c for July, advanced to 90¼c, fell back at 1 o'clock to 89⅜c, and to 89½c at the close of trading, with August at 1⅜c premium early to 1⅜c later, and June at 2¼c discount. The local shorts covered some early, the principal purchases being 400,000 bu by Nelson and 200,000 bu by Smith. Then the local bears sold more freely on the news of 87 cars received in St. Louis, with 40,000 bu the previous day, of which 25,000 bu was from Missouri River points. The news of poor crop prospects in Missouri and adjacent States, with reports of a good export movement in New York and some export inquiry here, started the market up again, and it fell back on news of more Eastern weakness in stocks. Most of the trading was at about 90c for July. The market may be regarded as strong when one takes into the account the large quantities sold the previous day; but the fact that a considerable part of that wheat would not "ring up" was thought to show that somebody had tried to bear prices by short selling. In the afternoon the market weakened under moderate selling by Lindblom, Fraley, and Smith, the latter for August. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 87¾@88c and No. 2 red at 96c, the latter being a sharp decline from recent nominal figures.

Corn was quiet. It advanced ⅜c early, twice touching 57c, but fell back at 1 o'clock to 56¼c for July, and was steady at that figure during the afternoon session. August was 1@1½c premium, and June 1⅜@1½c discount. The British markets were quoted firmer, and our receipts were not large in the speculative grades. There was apparently a good deal of corn for sale on stop orders at 57c, and not much below that figure, while but little was wanted, the trade being mostly scaping till about noon, when Fraley became a free seller, and was followed by others; Spruance was offering to sell in 100,000 bu lots at 56¼c for July near the close, with no takers. Car-lots of No. 2 in store sold at 55@55½c, new mixed at 53c, rejected in special bin at 48¾@50c, and elsewhere at 47c. Sample lots were weak, being in larger supply than wanted.

Oats were in light receipt, and a good many shorts were frightened to cover. The offerings being small there was an active competition among buyers, and prices advanced 1@1¼c, easing off toward the end of the session, and closing ⅜@1c higher than the latest prices of Wednesday, at 33⅛c for June and 33⅜ for July. Sample oats were higher in proportion, No. 2 white selling at 34¾@36c. Cash No. 2 mixed were in active request and sold at 32¾@33½c. Rye was quiet and firm at 62c for No. 2 cash, 62½c for June, and 63½c for July delivery. For No. 2 cash barley 62½c was bid and 65c asked. Seeds were quiet. Whisky was steady at Wednesday's advance, being based on $1.12 for unfinished goods.

Walker makes the visible supply of wheat to have decreased last week about 1,300,000 bu; and the quantity on ocean passage decreased 800,000 bu. Wednesday's exports from New York included 380,000 bu spring wheat, with 153,000 bu winter, and those reported yesterday were 330,000 bu. This total of over 750,000 bu in two days is the largest noted in several months. The result is firmer ocean freights, 3d being paid Wednesday and 2¾d asked yesterday. As a consequence some export orders here were limited about ⅛c below the price at which they could be filled here and freight paid to Europe. Exporters were buying wheat futures in New York yesterday.

St. Louis millers were paying $1.20@1.22 for wheat less than a month ago, and yesterday quoted the same article at $1.05@1.05½. This shows what increasing receipts will do in the way of depressing prices. It was reported in the afternoon that a St. Louis party had just shipped 3,000 wheat-sacks to Tennessee, and that new wheat is expected to arrive in that market by the middle of this month.

The Chicago distilleries will run on only 15 per cent of their capacity after the 1st of July. At that time the Peoria distilleries will close altogether.

Within the last three days fair to best skimmed cheese has advanced rather more than 1c per pound. The recent extremely low prices stopped production, and as the current receipts are not sufficient to meet the demand the advance was easily gained. Full creams on the other hand continue weak and declining. They are fully 1c cheaper than Monday and tending lower. The best skims now command 6¼@7c, while full cream cheddars may be bought at 10c.

Lake fish are lower. No. 1 whitefish are now offered at $7.00, family do at $2.75, and No. 1 trout at $4.50. Salt-water descriptions remain as before.

An Englishman who recently visited Chicago and minutely inspected some of our grain elevators writes a very intelligent description of the interior working of a house, but utterly fails to appreciate the great principle which lies at the bottom of the system. He says: "Every kind and quality of grain is kept quite distinct—nay, it is almost impossible that there should be any admixture or confusion of the property of different consignors." Everybody here knows that the admixture of the property of different consignors is the rule and that preserving the identity of the grain is the exception.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	9,100	15,466	15,935	5,134
Wheat, bu	26,477	23,415	31,763	20,876
Corn, bu	209,220	221,040	422,630	172,703
Oats, bu	236,420	166,422	146,305	98,386
Rye, bu	5,745	22,174	7,114	1,033
Barley, bu	2,763	10,816	1,146	1,515
Grass-seed, lbs	2,600	18,500	40,184	1,144
Flax-seed, lbs	24,000	68,000	56,625	22,141
Broom-corn, lbs	45,320	60,000	200	29,040
Cured meats, lbs	189,600	143,700	2,018,430	1,021,389
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	500	1,637	2,240
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	422,858	1,021,237
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	355	[illegible]
Pork, brls	75	[illegible]	552	1,341
Lard, lbs	53,750	175,600	1,127,864	204,805
Cheese, lbs	94,945	195,915	23,240	75,576
Butter, lbs	205,297	259,225	221,398	165,465
Live hogs, No	16,118	18,425	3,683	2,818
Cattle, No	5,614	6,397	1,619	1,961
Sheep, No	2,675	2,618	965	851
Hides, lbs	65,045	208,379	121,131	165,075
Wool, lbs	181,900	47,310	156,504	91,972
Coal, tons	10,576	10,362	1,184	1,191
Lumber, m feet	13,312	9,465	3,336	3,593
Shingles, m	6,745	6,370	100	[illegible]
Salt, brls	2,800	335	7,357	2,080

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	11	[illegible]	14
Spring wheat	3	21	2	26
Corn	100	4	270	374
Oats	112	[illegible]	37	149
Rye	9	[illegible]	1	10
Barley	[illegible]	3	3	5
Totals	232	39	317	588

Also 137,000 bu rejected corn and 9,900 bu No. 2 oats by canal. Total about 375,000 bu. Inspected out: 44,698 bu wheat, 314,352 bu corn, 25,994 bu oats, 8,817 bu rye, 1,018 bu barley.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 3½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
June	$19.25	$19.15 @19.25	$19.20
July	19.25	19.17½@19.27½	19.25
August	19.25	19.15 @19.30	19.25

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

June	$8.05	$8.02½@8.05	$8.05
July	8.17½	8.17½@8.20	8.17½
August	8.30	8.30 @8.32½	8.30

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$8.25	$8.27½@8.32½	$8.27½
July	8.35	8.35 @8.37½	8.35
August	8.47½	8.45 @8.52½	8.45

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	87¾	87¾@88	87
June	87¾	87¾@88¾	87¾
July	89¾	89¾@90¾	89¾
August	91¼	90¾@91¾	91

CORN.

No. 2	54¾	55 @ 55¾	54¾
June	54¾	54¾@ 55¾	54¾
July	56¾	56¼@ 57	56¾
August	57¾	57¾@ 58¾	57¾

OATS.

No. 2	32¾	32¾@ 33¾	33¾
June	32¾	32¾@ 33¾	33¾
July	32¾	32¾@ 33¾	33¾
Year	27¾	27¼@ 28	27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$1.11¼	$1.12¾	$1.14¾
No. 2 corn	56¾	56¾	57¾
No. 2 oats	40¾	40¾	35¾
No. 2 rye	67¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	18.67½	19.00	19.15
Lard	11.60	11.72½	11.12½
Short ribs	9.82½	9.85	9.92½

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$5.70 @ 5.80
Long clears, loose	8.10 @ 8.15
Short clears, loose	8.40 @ 8.50
Green hams (15@18 lbs)	10.25 @10.50
Sweet-pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	11.37½@11.50
Bacon, short ribs	9.00 @ 9.10
Bacon, short clears	9.25 @ 9.50
Bacon, hams	12.50 @13.00
Mess beef	10.25 @10.50
Beef hams	26.50 @27.00
Choice to favorite winter flours	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice red winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	4.10 @ 4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.40 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.50
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Patent springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.00
Rye flour	3.25 @ 3.50

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—175 brls springs, partly at $4.50@5.90; 145 brls winters, partly at $4.85; 1,247 sacks low grades at $1.90@2.55. Total equal to about 1,300 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—18 cars bran at $10.50@11.25; 5 cars middlings at $13.00@17.50.

WINTER WHEAT—2 cars No. 2 red at 96c; 14 cars by sample at 80@90c for No. 3 red on track and 89@93c free on board cars. Total about 8,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—9 cars No. 2 at 87¾@88c; 17 cars by sample at 80@85c for No. 3 on track and 80c free on board cars. Total about 13,000 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—10,000 bu No. 2 at 92½c.

CORN—82 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2 at 55@55½c; 20 cars high mixed at 53½@53¾c; 73 cars rejected at 47@50c; 5 cars new mixed at 53c; 225 cars by sample at 48@49c for rejected on track and 48@53c free on board cars. Total about 220,000 bu.

OATS—32 cars and 3,400 bu No. 2 mixed at 32¾@33½c; 142 cars by sample at 32¾@34½c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33@34½c free on board cars. Total about 177,000 bu.

RYE—3 cars No. 2 at 62½c; 3 cars by sample at 62½c for No. 2 on track and 63c free on board cars. Total about 2,500 bu.

BARLEY—4 cars by sample at 55@57c for No. 3 and 51c for No. 4. Total about 3,000 bu.

MESS PORK—60 brls at $16.25.

LARD—No sales reported.

MEATS—155 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¾c; 250 tcs do, July, at 11¾c; 500 tcs do, August, at 12c; 100 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 7¼c; 250 tcs do July at 7¾c; 75,000 lbs short ribs at $8.27½@8.32½.

TALLOW—175,000 lbs city at 6¾c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHEESE—There was continued depression in the market for full cream cheese. Prices were again a shade lower, the decline since Monday being fully 1c. Skims were firmer, and the better class is selling 1c higher than last week. There is a fairly active demand at the annexed prices: Young America, full cream, 10¾c; full cream cheddar, mild, 9¾@10c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 10c; choice skimmed flat, 6¾@7c; skimmed, poor to good, 2½@4c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—Were in moderate request and steady at 13½c for Northern.

FISH—Trade is good, with a prospect of improvement. Prices, however, average weaker. Salt-water cured are not quotably lower, but lake descriptions are off 25@50c per 100 lbs. We quote: Whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.00; do family, $2.75; trout, No. 1, $4.50; codfish George's, $5.75@6.00; do bank, $5.75; do boneless, 7@7½c; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.00; do No. 1 medium, $9.50; do large family, $5.50@6.00; do small family, $3.50; Holland herring, kegs, $1.00; herring, split Labrador, $6.00@6.50; do Halifax, $7.00@7.50; do scaled, 25c; do round Labrador, $4.00.

GROCERIES—There was a good city and country demand for the leading staples, and prices averaged firm: Coffee—Java, 22@26c; Maracaibo, 14@16c; Mexican, fair to good, 10@11c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7¾c; standard granulated, 7¼c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5¼@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—Was in demand and firm at $12.00@13.00 for No. 1 timothy, $10.00@11.00 for No. 2 do, and $8.00@13.50 for Iowa upland prairie.

HIDES—There is a steady inquiry at the following prices. Light green salted, 8¼@8½c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 13¼@13½c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11¼@11½c; No. 2 green salted, 6½c; damaged, No. 2, 6c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

SEEDS—Have been almost nominal for the last two weeks. Flax was sold at $1.59 for No. 1 on track, with $1.30 bid for September. Timothy was quoted at $1.20@1.30 for good to prime and at $1.35@1.32 for fair to choice. Clover was nominal at $5.50@5.60 for good to choice.

TALLOW—Was firm at 6¾c for city packers, 175,000 lbs selling at that.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,088	20,070	1,559
Tuesday	6,498	15,393	1,792
Wednesday	5,470	16,118	2,675
Thursday	7,800	16,600	2,200
Total	24,756	68,080	8,248
Shipments—			
Monday	2,002	4,425	90
Tuesday	1,920	3,278	450
Wednesday	1,619	3,883	565
Total	5,541	11,586	1,105

CATTLE—There were too many of them. Taking in the stale cattle there was a supply of at least 9,000 cattle in the yards. As might be supposed the market did not stand up very well under this large number. Buyers were as numerous as any day of late, and both exporters and the Eastern trade had liberal orders to fill, but they saw their opportunity and made the most of it. They demanded concessions varying from 10@20c as compared with Wednesday's opening prices, and got them. Fat, well-finished droves fared better than the poorer sorts, but there was nothing for which sellers could get former prices. Trade was slow all day. It was especially dull for grassers, of which the offerings were quite liberal, and that class was not easily moved at a decline of 20c. Sales ran from $5.55@5.70 for rough grassers to $7.00 for extra beeves. Between 300 and 400 of the latter changed hands.

Butchers' stuff sold materially lower than at the beginning of the week. Texans and grass natives are coming forward with increasing freedom, and the market has a strong downward look. Yesterday's sales showed a decline from Saturday last of 15@25c. Cows sold at $3.00@5.25 for poor to choice, while common to good little steers went at $5.40@5.65. A lot of choice slop-fed bulls fetched $5.40.

Stockers and feeders are again dull. A fair number were wanted, but graziers are unwilling to pay current rates. Stockers sold at $3.90@5.00. No sales of feeders were reported.

Texas cattle were in fair supply at a decline from Tuesday's prices of 15@20c. Grassers sold at $4.50@5.00. Corn-fed were quoted at $5.00@6.00, though it would have to be a pretty good lot to reach the latter figure.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	1,585	$7.00	25	1,087	$6.12½
17	1,540	7.00	28	1,070	6.10
55	1,475	6.90	15	1,060	6.05
17	1,492	6.90	27	1,102	6.00
111	1,368	6.80	18	1,105	5.90
21	1,413	6.75	19	1,153	5.85
18	1,416	6.75	18	1,153	5.80
18	1,326	6.70	18	1,105	5.75
108	1,321	6.70	18	1,098	5.70
18	1,310	6.65	31	1,101	5.65
33	1,153	6.65	15	1,068	5.55
18	1,228	6.65	16	1,098	5.55
33	1,402	6.60	21	990	5.45
18	1,188	6.60	14 cows	930	5.25
19	1,317	6.55	15 cows	1,016	5.00
57	1,168	6.50	12 cows	925	4.50
34	1,271	6.50	12 cows	940	4.00
16	1,211	6.45	11 cows	765	3.50
74	1,177	6.45	22 stockers	812	5.00
16	1,342	6.40	16 stockers	725	4.25
18	1,068	6.35	18 stockers	558	3.90
20	1,238	6.30	106 Texas	1,132	5.10
21	1,316	6.25	21 Texas	964	4.50
35	1,165	6.15			

HOGS—Compared with the closing prices of Wednesday there was not much change yesterday. The market, however, averaged at least 10c lower than Wednesday's opening. There was a somewhat increased demand, and all of the fresh arrivals and most of the stale lots were taken during the day, at $5.00@5.60 for poor to choice light, at $5.05@5.75 for inferior mixed to choice heavy, and $3.50@4.50 for skips and culls. Packers alone took over 13,000 hogs.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
79	338	$5.75	117	206	$5.55	63	181	$5.30
70	333	5.70	74	201	5.50	48	223	5.15
41	303	5.70	187	202	5.45	62	165	5.15
60	296	5.65	121	189	5.45	57	235	5.10
44	291	5.60	55	214	5.40	120	167	5.10
46	269	5.60	51	197	5.40	97	190	5.05
66	210	5.60	72	173	5.35	102	167	5.05
62	244	5.55	65	185	5.30	53	169	5.00
122	227	5.55	187	224	5.30	64	166	4.90
63	271	5.55	123	177	5.30	49	173	4.85
54	260	5.50	185	187	5.30	45	157	4.60
57	186	5.50	41	205	5.30	54	141	4.50
106	209	5.40	81	243	5.20	81	132	4.50
122	218	5.40	61	184	5.20	27	114	4.40

SHEEP—There was very little life in the sheep trade. Only a few were wanted by shippers, and as the offerings considerably exceeded the requirements of the local trade the advantage was with buyers. We quote the market weak at $2.75@5.50 for inferior to choice qualities.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 5.—CATTLE—Slow and unchanged; prime $6.50@6.80; fair to good, $6.00@6.40; common, $5.25@5.50; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 665 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 1,495 head; shipments, 920 head; Philadelphias, $5.45@5.65; Yorkers, $4.75@5.15.

SHEEP—Extremely dull; prices ¼c off from yesterday; prime, $4.25@4.75; fair to good, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.00@2.50; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—BEEVES—Nothing doing; no fresh offerings; dressed beef dull and lower; 9½@10½c for common to good sides. Exports, 216 live cattle, 750 qrs beef, 109 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,600 head; weak; closed heavy at reduction of nearly ¼c; extremes, $4.00@6.00 cwt for sheep; $6.50@8.50 for Southern lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,050 head. None for sale alive; nominally $5.00@5.80.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 900; active; very strong; exports, $6.80@7.25; good to choice shipping, $6.25@6.75; common to medium, $5.50@6.15; corn-fed Texans, $5.25@6.25; grass do, $4.75@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 2,300; quiet; weak; natives range from $2.50@4.50 for common to good; no choice grades here; Texans, $2.25@4.00.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,150 head; best steady; others lower; native steers, 1,350 to 1,400 lbs, $6.10@6.15; do, 950 to 1,150 lbs, $5.00@5.65; cows, $3.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; weaker; lower; lots 200 to 319 lbs, $4.85@5.15, mainly at $5.00@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 580 head; quiet; natives, 107 lbs, $3.50.

LUMBER.

There was a moderate fleet on the cargo market yesterday morning. Common dimension stuff sold at $9.50, while inch stuff went at last week's prices. The yard trade was steady at the following prices:

1st, 2d, and 3d clears, 1¼@2 inch	$45.00@48.00
A and B, select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
1st, 2d, and 3d clear finishings	41.00@47.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12 inch	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	30.00@36.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	34.00@36.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
Siding, A, B, and C	14.00@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	14.50@24.00
Shingles, standard A	2.25
Choice star A	2.45

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@7s 11d. Corn—New, 5s 4d; old, 5s 4½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Shoulders dull at 34s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 60s.

RESIN—Common dull at 4s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 2 spring steady at 7s 4d. Corn—New mixed firm at 5s 3½d.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—3 p. m.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 42s. Bacon—Long clear, 41s 6d; do short clear, 43s.

LONDON, June 5.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6¾@6¾d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s 3d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON June 5—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firmly held. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn very little inquiry. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn firm. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 480,000 qrs; corn, 45,000 qrs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market for winter wheat developed much less animation even in the speculative interest, and, though in the instance of No. 2 red on the futures list advancing at the outset about ¼c a bu, a reaction soon occurred, and subsequently prices gave way ¼@⅜c a bu and left off barely steady; spring in moderate request, mainly for shipment, and quoted a shade higher. Sales of No. 1 red, to arrive, 1.17½; No. 2 red, $1.01½@1.02 in elevator; $1.00@1.00⅝ in store, and $1.02¼@1.03⅜ delivered, afloat, from store, closing at $1.02 in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, 95@95¼c, mostly at 95@95¼c; 56,000 bu do, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, part at 94⅝c. No. 2 red futures: June $1.00¼@1.00⅝, closing at $1.00⅜; July $1.03⅜@1.04¼, closing at $1.03⅝; August $1.04⅝@1.05¼, closing at $1.04⅞; September, $1.05⅝@1.06⅛, closing at $1.05⅞; October $1.07@1.07½, closing at $1.07; December $1.10@1.10¼, closing at $1.10; January $1.11¼@1.10⅞, closing at $1.11. Corn less active for prompt and forward delivery, and on a variable market drifted through the latter trading to lower prices, early deliveries giving way ¼@⅜c and No. 2 corn futures ⅜@½c a bu, closing tamely. Sales of No. 2 afloat at 63⅞@64c, closing at 63⅞c, and in elevator and store, 61½@62c; do old crop delivered from elevator, 63½c; No. 2 white at 65½c. No. 2 futures: June 62@62¼c, closing at 62c; July 63¼@63⅞c, closing at 63⅜c; August 64@64⅝c, closing at 64¼c bid; September 65@65½c, closing at 65c bid. Oats active for early delivery, partly for export, at an advance for the day of about ¾@1¼c a bu, closing firmly, and No. 2 futures on a fair speculative movement were worked up early in the day ⅜@¾c, but toward the close reacted ¼c a bu; No. 1 white, in elevator, 40@41c, closing at 41c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 39½@40c, closing at 40c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 15,000 bu, at 39¼c; No. 2, in store and elevator, 38@38½c, and delivered at 39½c, closing in elevator at 38¼c; the latest sale, in store for export, was 37¾c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 37¾@38¼c; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 39¼c. No. 2 futures: June 37¾@38¼c, closing at 38c; July 37¾@38¼c, closing at 38c; August closing at 36c. Rye stronger as scarce and in demand; inferior to choice Canada, 71@72½c, with Western, to arrive, 71c bid and 73c asked. Barley neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted comparatively little attention and ruled weaker. Pork in light demand for early delivery at about former prices; old mess, $17.00; new mess, $17.50; family mess, $16.00@16.75; and extra prime, $15.50@16.00. Cut-meats very quiet within previous range; pickled bellies in bulk, medium average, 7¾c; and sundry odd lots of other meats at firmer quotations. Bacon wholly nominal. Western steam lard very dull for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.35. Futures: June, closing $8.35@8.36; July $8.36@8.37; closing $8.36; August $8.47@8.50, closing $8.47 asked; September, closing $8.55@8.57; October, closing $8.63@8.68; year, closing $8.15@8.25.

TALLOW—More active, with prime city quoted at 6 9-16@6¾c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted barely steady and very dull with fair to good refining muscovado at 4 15-16@5 1-16c. A light call noted for refined sugar, including cut-loaf at 7¾@7⅞c; crushed, 7⅝@7¾c; powdered, 7¼@7⅜c; granulated, 6 11-16c; mold A, 6¾c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; standard A, 6 5-16@6⅜c; off A, 6@6¼c; white extra C, 5¾@6c; yellow extra C, 5¼@5⅜c; C, 5@5¼c; yellow, 4⅜@5c.

FREIGHTS—Want of room for early use told against the berth-freight movement, which by the regular steam packets was to a moderate aggregate and throughout at very firm rates. Of the contracts were by steam: London—Hence grain at 3¾d and oats at 2s 4½d. Glasgow—Grain at 3d. Rotterdam—Grain at 3¾c. Amsterdam—Grain at 3¾c. Hamburg—Grain at 35@40 pfennigs; sundry lots of flour, provisions, and miscellaneous freight at unchanged figures.

NEW YORK, June 5.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; futures dull; June, 11.55c; July, 11.71c; August, 11.85c; September, 11.83c; October, 11.53c; November, 11.30c; December, 10.90c; January, 11.07c; February, 11.11c; March, 11.28c.

FLOUR—Dull and easy; super State and Western, $2.80@3.25.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull. Options dull and slightly lower; market featureless; Rio, No. 7, spot, 8.15c. Sales, 750 bags Rio No. 7, June, 7.85@7.90c; 1,750 do July, 8.05c; 2,000 do August, 8.20@8.25c; 3,250 do September, 8.30@8.40c; 1,500 do October, 8.40@8.45c; 250 do November, 8.50c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm, with a moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 74c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower; 33c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm and in good demand at 17c.

BUTTER—Dull and in buyers' favor.

CHEESE—Dull and lower; Western flat, 7@10c.

LEAD—Quiet but steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,353 brls; wheat, 122,025 bu; corn, 153,900 bu; oats, 57,250 bu; rye, 50,234 bu; barley, none.

EXPORTS—Flour, 18,094 brls; wheat, 54,337 bu; corn, 54,931 bu; oats, 93,625 bu; rye, 32,830 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., June 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 67@68c; steamer yellow, 65c; No. 2 mixed, 63¼c; steamer mixed, 65c; no grade, 63@64c. Oats quiet but firmer, with No. 2 white 1c higher: No. 1 white, 42½@43c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c; No. 3 white, 39¼c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 39@39½c. At the call 10,000 bu July No. 2 white oats sold at 40¾c. Outside the call there was little doing.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $2.90@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $6.00@6.40; spring patents, $5.00@6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair trade; extra prime, $16.00; mess, $16.50@17.00. Lard quiet at 8¾c. Hams, 13c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Beef quiet and steady; extra mess, $12.00; plate, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $13.50. Fresh beef quiet and firm; steers, 10@11c; hinds, 12@15c; fores, 7@8c.

BUTTER—More steady, with moderate supply; creamery, 19@20c; imitation, 14c; ladle, 12@13c; Northern dairy, 15@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,636 brls, 4,691 sacks; corn, 30,041 bu; oats, 31,430 bu; wheat, 24,318 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were dull and inactive. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat cash, 98c; July, $1.00; receipts, 36,142 bu; shipments, 11,894 bu; in store, 1,552,317 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 5.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Opened higher, but eased off and closed a shade lower; No. 2 red, $1.05 cash; $1.03@1.05¼ June; 95¼@96c, July; 93¾@93¾c August, closing at inside; No. 3 red, 95¾c bid. Corn—Higher; slow; 52¾@53¾c cash; 51¾@52¼c June; 52¾@53¼c July; 53¾@54¼c August, closing at outside. Oats higher; 33¾c cash; 32¾c June; 30¾c July.

LEAD—Dull; $3.37½.

EGGS—Higher; 10¾c.

BRAN—Lower at 61@62c at mill.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Only a small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easier; 95¼c July; 93¾c August. Corn easier; 52¾c June; 53¾c July. Oats slow; 30¾c July.

Baltimore, Md., June 5.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.02¾@1.02¾; June, $1.02¾@1.03; July, $1.02¾@1.03¾; August, $1.02¾@1.03¾. Corn—Western firmer; dull; mixed, spot, 61¾c bid; June, 61¾@62c; July, 61¾@62c. Oats dull; Western white, 38@41c; mixed, 35@37c. Rye quiet at 68c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy.

EGGS—Firm at 16c.

HAY—Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@16.00.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.15.

FREIGHTS—Liverpool dull; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain, 2@2½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,338 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 78,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu.

Toledo, O., June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm but dull; No. 2 red, cash, 95@96c; June, 95c; July, 96¼c; August, 97c; No. 2 soft, $1.01; No. 3 red, 88@89c. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed, new, 63¼c; No. 2, cash or June, 57¾c; July, 58¾c; August, 59c; rejected, 50@50¾c; no grade, 48c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 white, 35@35¾c; No. 2, cash or June, 33¾c; July, 31¾c; August, 30c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; No. 2 red cash, 94¾@97c; June, 94¾c; July, 95¾c; August, 96¾c; September, 97¾c; No. 2 soft, $1.01¾. Corn fair demand but at lower rate; high mixed, 58c; No. 2 cash and June, 57c; July, 58c asked; August, 59c; rejected, 50@50½c; no grade, 48c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 cash and June, 34c asked; July, 34c; August, 30c; September, 29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, none.

Detroit, Mich., June 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; cash and June, $1.05; July, $1.05¾ bid; August, 98¾c bid; September, 98c bid; No. 2 red, 96¾c nominal; No. 2 white, 98¾c; receipts, 24,000 bu; shipments, none. Corn—No. 2, cash, 57c; receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 35¾c; No. 2, 34c; receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., June 5.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Heavy; family, $4.40@4.60; fancy, $5.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.02. Corn dull; No. 3 mixed, 58@58¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c. Rye dull; No. 2, 65c. Barley nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $18.00. Lard in fair demand at $7.75. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 6¾c; short ribs, 8¼c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

HOGS—Weak; common and light, $4.00@5.15; packing and butchers', $4.85@5.50. Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

EGGS—Higher; 14¼@15c.

CHEESE—Easier but not quotably lower.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 5.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2, 88c; June, 88c; July, 90¼c; August, 92c. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2, 55@56c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31¾c. Rye inactive; nominally unchanged; No. 1, 63¾c; No. 2, 58c. Barley firmer; scarce No. 2 spring, 56c; No. 3 spring extra, nominally 51c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $19.25 cash and July; $19.20 August. Lard—Prime steam, $8.05 cash and June, $8.20 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull at 10¾@11½c.

HOGS—Lower; $5.00@5.50.

BUTTER—Steady; choice creamery 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but steady; new cream, 11¼@12c.

EGGS—Steady and firm; 13@13½c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet but steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; corn to Buffalo, 1¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; barley, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; barley, 2,900 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5.—FLOUR—Fresh ground is easy; old stock neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; closed nominal; No. 2 red, June, $1.03@1.04; July, $1.04½@1.04¾; August, $1.05@1.05¾; September, $1.06@1.06. Corn—Options sluggish; car-lots quiet; rejected mixed, 60c; No. 3, quoted 60@61½c; steamer, 62@62c; sail, 63c; sail mixed, June, 61@61¾c; July, 61@61¾c; August, 62@62½c; September, 63@64c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 39@39¾c; No. 2 white, 40c.

EGGS—Firm; extras, 18¾@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; full cream, Western, 10¼c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 4,300 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 5.—Cotton—The market did not differ materially from that of yesterday.

St. Louis, Mo., June 5.—Cotton—Dull; middling, 11¼c; sales, none; receipts, 60 bales; shipments, 120; stock, 7,000.

Memphis, Tenn., June 5.—Cotton—Quiet; 11¾c; receipts, 47 bales; shipments, 247; stock, 13,310; sales, 300.

Galveston, Tex., June 5.—Cotton—Dull and unchanged; net receipts, 19 bales; sales, 118; stock, 5,400.

New Orleans, La., June 5.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net and gross receipts, 61 bales; sales, 1,000; stock, 106,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 5.—Petroleum—Dull; certificates opened at 75¾c, advanced to 76¼c, broke to 74¾c, rallied, and closed at 76¾c.

Oil City, Pa., June 5.—Petroleum—National Transit Company certificates opened at 75¾c; highest, 76½c; lowest, 74¾c; closed at 74¾c. Sales, 1,157,000 brls; runs, 58,305; shipments, 62,093; charters, 53,594. Oil City Oil Exchange stock 450 bid, 525 asked.

Bradford, Pa., June 5.—Petroleum—Dull and steady; total runs Wednesday, 63,801 brls; total shipments, 71,378; charters, 53,690; clearances, 3,708,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 75¾c, closed at 75c; highest price, 76¾c; lowest, 74¾c.

Peoria, Ill., June 5.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

Cincinnati, O., June 5.—Whisky—Steady at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., June 5.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 5.—Turpentine—Firm at 27½c.

CURIOUS MARINE RISKS.

Dangerous Animals of the Sea—Whales and Sword Fish—Spear and Cuttle Fishes—The Octopus, Garfish, Sharks, Physalia.

New York *Evening Post:* A fisherman informed Fish Commissioner Blackford that his vessel had been struck twenty times by a sword-fish. That these blows are not to be disregarded is shown by the evidence of Prof. Richard Owen, who testified in court to the effect that the sword-fish strikes with the accumulated force of fifteen double-handed hammers. Its velocity being equal to that of a swivel shot, it is as dangerous in its effects as a heavy artillery projectile. This case is perhaps the only instance in which insurance has been asked for damages done by a sword-fish. It was brought up in the Court of Common Pleas in London. The ship Dreadnaught, classed A1 at Lloyd's, having been insured against all risks at sea, sailed from Colombo for London. When several days out the crew in fishing hooked a sword-fish, in itself a very unusual proceeding. The fish, which was of the genus Xiphias, our common form of the New England coast, soon broke the line, and leaped from the water a few moments later—as the sailors thought—to see the nature of its enemy. It probably took the ship for a whale, and a short time after charged at her with such effect that she sprung aleak. The water gradually gained despite the efforts of the crew, and the ship was finally put back to Colombo, and from there sent to Cochin, where she was hove down, and a round hole found in her bottom running completely through the copper and all the bottom planks. Attacks from such a source were included in sea-risks, and the company professed willingness to pay if it could be shown that a sword-fish did the damage. Hence the suit, in which it was shown by such witnesses as Prof. Owen and Frank Buckland that, although this was the first instance in which a sword-fish had been able to withdraw its sword, they had lateral power sufficient to enable them to "wriggle out" of the hole, and on this testimony the ship-owners were paid about $2,500, the amount claimed.

In this country a similar case has never been brought into court, though accidents are extremely common. The little sloop Red Hot, used by Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian, in the interest of the Fish Commission, was struck and sent to the bottom by a sword-fish; and Prof. G. Browne Goode in his interesting report gives a long list of vessels that have been more or less injured in this way. The Gloucester schooner Wyoming, on a trip to George's Banks, was struck by a sword-fish at night, and with such force that the blow was felt by all on board, the sword penetrating the plank a distance of two feet, where it was broken by the terrible struggles of the fish. The vessel sprang aleak and the men were kept constantly at the pumps to keep her free. The brig P. M. Tinker had a similar experience. She was eighteen days out from Rio when the crew felt a jar as if some floating object had struck the vessel, and an examination soon after showed that she had made over ten inches of water. The men were kept steadily at the pumps until off Norfolk, at which port the vessel was put in the dry-dock. Here a sword was found broken off below the bends, about sixteen feet abaft the forefoot. The force of this blow was enormous, the weapon penetrating the copper sheathing, a four-inch plank, then through the timber about six inches—in all nearly a foot. In many cases the attack of the swordfish is entirely unprovoked, but sometimes it is made in revenge or rage. Capt. Dyer, a well-known sword-fisherman of New Bedford, struck a fish once off Norman's Land that turned and rushed at the boat, sending its sword through the thick planking into the iron ballast, where it broke sharp off. The most remarkable case, illustrating the force of these fishes, is that of the Plymouth whaler Fortune. When she was dry-docked a sword was found that had gone through the copper sheathing, an inch-board under the sheathing, a three-inch plank of hardwood, the solid white-oak timber twelve inches thick, then through another two-and-a-half-inch hard oak ceiling, and finally into the head of a barrel of oil, where it remained.

The smack Evergreen of Mystic was struck off Hatteras by a sword-fish and began to leak so badly that they were obliged to ask another vessel to stand by, and keep away for Charleston. When the vessel was laid down, the sword was found to have penetrated planking, timber, and ceiling, so that an entire plank had to be taken out before she could proceed on her voyage. In fact, a large volume could be filled with similar accounts, tending to show that the sword-fish is an enemy to be respected.

The risk from whales is a no inconsiderable one to owners of vessels, and it is rare that an old whaler can be found that has not been damaged by them in some way, either by the loss of men or boats. A few months ago a report went the rounds of the press to the effect that a large vessel had been struck by a whale and nearly wrecked. Capt. Samuel Littlefield, of Ogunquit, Me., when sailing from the South American continent to the north, was either struck by a whale or the schooner (a three-master) ran upon it. The shock was so great that the men were thrown upon the deck, the foretopmast carried away by the board, and part of the cutwater broken off, occasioning such a leak that the men were kept at the pumps to keep her afloat. Immediately after the collision the whale appeared at the surface, leaping into the air, rolling over and over, and in many ways showing that it had also been severely injured.

The most tragic case of this kind, however, was that of the ship Essex. The boats had fastened to a whale in the Pacific, and one of them being injured had returned to the ship for repairs. The men were hardly aboard when a sperm whale, nearly ninety feet long, came up near the bow, and a few minutes later struck the ship with a terrific crash, head on, just forward the chains. The whale swam off, lashing the water into foam. A few moments later it began to dart about as if in search of its antagonist. The ship was already settling by the bow, and all hands were at the pumps, when one of the men observed the whale coming again, and a moment later it struck a terrible blow, completely staving her in, so that in ten minutes from the first collision the Essex was on her side, sinking. The crew took to the boats and endured incredible hardships before they made the island known as the Ducils, in latitude 24° 40' south, longitude 124° 40' west. From here part of them sailed in open boats, intending to reach Juan Fernandez, 2,000 miles away. They drifted about for a long time, finally resorting to cannibalism, by which means three men were preserved until finally picked up by an English ship. In southern waters the incidental dangers to mariners are not a few. Among those that menace individuals may be mentioned the *physalia*, a beautiful bubble with tentacles sometimes 100 feet long, armed with darts of the most poisonous nature, by which human beings have been killed.

In some of the Pacific islands the garfish is looked upon as a decided enemy by the inhabitants. They lie at the surface of the water, and when alarmed dart out of their native element and skip away, now out, and now in, in blind fear, striking boat or man that happens to stand in the way. These gars are three or four feet in length, with long sharp bills, and have been known to pass entirely through a canoe and to pierce natives that were wading over the reef, inflicting dangerous or fatal wounds.

The gigantic *Cephalopods* may well be regarded as enemies to be dreaded. Prof. Verrill, Instructor in Zoölogy at Yale College, quotes B. H. Révoil as saying that when he was in the neighborhood of the Lucayes Islands, his ship was attacked by a gigantic cuttle-fish that stretched out its enormous arms and seized two of the crew, dragging them into the water, and making off only when attacked and its tentacles severed by an ax in the hands of the helmsman, who rushed to the rescue of his companions.

Adventures with these animals have been chronicled nearer home. Two fishermen were out in a small boat off Portugal Cove, Conception

Bay, about nine miles from St. Johns, Newfoundland, when they saw some curious object floating upon the water near at hand. Supposing it to be a mass of wreckage, they neared close up to it and struck it with an oar or gaff. "Immediately it showed signs of life, and a parrot-like beak, which they declared was as big as a six-gallon keg, with which it struck the bottom of the boat violently. It then shot out from its head two huge livid arms, and began to twine them about the boat. One of the men seized a small ax and severed both arms as they lay over the gunwale, whereupon the creature moved off, ejecting an enormous quantity of black ink. The men saw it a short time later and declared that it was over sixty feet long and five feet in diameter. One of the arms was afterward brought ashore and found to be nineteen feet in length." Numerous other cases have been recorded on the Newfoundland coast, where these great animals have attacked boats.

Probably the shark is dreaded more than any other sea animal, yet the casualties from this source are comparatively few, and the cases where this fish boldly attacks the swimmer are infrequent; that sharks are cowardly when numbers of persons are about the writer can aver, having often dived into the water with others in the South where a few moments before large fifteen-foot sharks were seen swimming by. In the Pacific and Australian waters accidents are sometimes heard of, and a shark taken from the latter locality measured thirty-six and one-half feet; its jaws are now in the cabinet of the British Museum, and would easily take in a man entire. One of these monsters examined by Bennett, the naturalist, at Botany Bay, had nearly an entire horse in its capacious stomach.

A CONUNDRUM.

Philadelphia *Call:* "Mr. Limburgerstein, I have got a conundrum for you: Why does dogs like music?"

"Vy does dogs like music? Dot's a hart von. Mr. Schmied," said Mr. Limburgerstein, "I *gives dot oudt.*"

"Because they wear brass bands around their neck."

"Ach! pecause—brass bands—rount der neck. Dot's der pest I ever heard. I vill got off on mein bruder Jacob."

"Jacob, I bef a conundrum for you. Vy does dogs lost music?"

"I gives dot oudt pretty quick. Vy does dogs lost music?" asked Jacob.

"Because—pecause"—and here Mr. Limburgerstein almost exploded with laughter—"pecause dey vear brass collars round der neck?"

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

SOUTH DIVISION.
220 WENTWORTH-av., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—A. Braun, Druggist.
235 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—L. & B. Monroe, Druggists.
212 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., S. B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
257 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.
28 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Wheeler, Druggist.
42 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.
44 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
50 WEST LAKE-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
61 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
61 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kirsten & Co., Druggists.
124 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Bellows, Druggist.
62 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
58 OGDEN-AV., corner Honochesen, Druggists.
42 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods
20 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
252 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John C. Hill, Druggist.
68 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
80 HILLARD AVENUE—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Piest), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.
28 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
25 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Wilson, Druggist.
61 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SOUTH SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. C. Swett & Son, Stationers and Newsdealers.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Rye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A RED MOROCCO POCKETBOOK containing $220; the finder will be paid a reward of $50 by leaving the same at Pinkerton Agency, 191 Fifth-av. WARD DWIGHT.

LOST—RED SILK POCKETBOOK ON WEST Side, containing small amount of money. Return to 138 Aberdeen-st. and receive reward.

LOST—A ROMAN GOLD BRACELET AT Palmer House or on State-st. Liberal reward. Address 341 Indiana-av.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING ON HYDE Park train going north, a pair of handsome opera-glasses with case. Finder please return to C. E. RAND, 150 Monroe-st., and claim reward.

WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK [MY name]-case, marked on end C. E. D., Boston," filled with cards, from Mr. Franklin MacVeagh & Co.'s store, Wabash-av. (Wednesday p. m.), communicate with me immediately to me only. Liberal reward and no questions for prompt return. C. E. DICKINSON, Clifton House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL THE BEST STYLES CARRIAGES, BUGgies, phaetons, and Surrey wagons are to be found at G. L. BRADLEY'S Repository, 213 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, buggies, carts, trucks, delivery and express wagons, new and second-hand; 30 horses, fit for all use; horses to let; will sell on monthly payments; come and see for yourself; the largest assortment and the cheapest in Chicago. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HORSE; SUITable for carriage or coupe; owner has no use. Inquire at Bennet's livery, 359 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PHAETON BUGGY OF my own make; also nearly new harness; owner has left them to be sold immediately and at a great sacrifice. E. C. HATCH, 1486 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF COACH stock, age to suit buyer, fine manes and tails, well matched, 16¼ hands high; weight about 2,400 pounds; 6 and 7 years old, and well broken. H 11, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF QUITE STRICTLY first-class end-spring and side-spring buggies at greatly reduced prices. Also a few second-hand carriages. Call and bring your own prices to close them out. HILL & KILLAM, 306 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LADY'S COMBINED SADDLE and driving horse; Kentucky bred and perfectly sound. Address L 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LARGE, DARK BAY coupe horse; one of the finest in the city. Barn, 326 Michigan-av., or Room 36, 84 Washington-st.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS HAVE REMOVED to their new repository, Nos. 262 and 264 Wabash-av., where they carry over sixty different styles of carriages, buggies, phaetons, carts, and the only genuine Edwards' patented Lightning jump-seat buggy in Chicago. Send for new catalogue.

DERBY CARTS—WE ARE GENERAL agents of the United States for the genuine Derby cart, improved. Call and see our improvements before you buy elsewhere. Chicago Carriage & Cart Co., successor of New Paulina Manufacturing Co., 340 Michigan-av. Horses and harness cheap.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. PAGE, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LULU ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer, 154 West Madison-st., Room 4. Go and consult her.

LUCIE LA ROE—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; Spanish baths. 218 State-st.; two stairs, Room 9.

MRS. MELVILLE, MAGNETIC HEALER, 97 Desplaines-st.

MRS. L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC PHYSIclan, 255 West Madison-st.

MRS. DELACY—SITTINGS DAILY, AND magnetic treatment. 1913 Wabash-av.

MADAM LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT—Magnetic healer, treats by the French system. 31 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE LOTS IN GRACEland Cemetery, Nos. 387 and 388, Section D, 15x25 each. Apply to EDWARD KELY, 163 and 165 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY LARGE, RARE SPECImen Rocky Mountain lion, stuffed and mounted in glass case. H. R. SHELDON, agent, Bloomington, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—VERY FINE FURNIture and lease of 14-room marble front house on best cross-st.; location A 1; Brussels carpets throughout; everything good as new. PIERCE & WARE, 145 Salle-st. Would lease to good tenant.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A LEADING SOPRANO SINGer to travel. Address L 33, Tribune office, or call Room A, Weber Music Hall's p. m.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper by young man; strictly temperate. First class references. H 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN earn $12 to $15 per week; good at figures; fair penman; no night work. Address E. H. D., 356 Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND writer and operator on typewriter; experienced in law pleadings, correspondence, etc. K 34, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter operator. Best of references. Address STENOGRAPHER, Box 7, Janesville, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH accountant of long experience as cashier and accountant and in charge of general office work, good, permanent position, or work at opening books or adjusting tangled accounts. Best of letters and city references. Address L 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in store; have had three years' experience in book and stationery store. Best of references from last employer. Address E. B. TOMEY, 1030 State-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, or in any office; is a graduate in the commercial course. Good references in city. L 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY A young man; quick at figures and good penman; understands double-entry bookkeeping. City references. L 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 ENERgetic, educated, steady young man, in or out of city; graduate of U. S. Naval Academy. L 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, or assistant bookkeeper, or bill clerk; moderate salary. Address L 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper. Good references. L 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery by young man of several years' experience; good salesman. Can furnish best reference as to character. Address L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT stenographer and typewriter. Address L 83, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PARTY THOROughly acquainted with Texas, to travel for some wholesale house. All references. Address K 66, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced foreman in door, sash, and blind factory; have a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business in all its details; fully competent to take charge of men and machinery. Address L 42, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, of good address and general experience. Best of recommendation from last employer. Newspaper work preferred. Address L 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT—IN a growing Western city, with a live newspaper, by a young man who has had seven years' experience in newspaper work and job-printing. L 20, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man in a first-class private family. Best of city references. Address J. S., Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK; no washing; will be disengaged on Saturday. Best of city reference. Address L 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE girl to do second work; no objection to city or country. Call for two days at 2336 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO SECOND work in a private family. Good reference given. 2316 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK in small family for general work where a man is kept for outside work. Call at 440 West Madison-st., employment bureau.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes a few more customers. Can cut and fit. H. F., 53 Michigan-av.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged lady in any position of trust, as housekeeper, etc.; wages must be good. City reference given. Call for interview at No. 341 West Madison-st. until Monday. MRS. M. K. PEARSEN.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady of 34 as housekeeper in widower. References given. Address L 71, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS proofreader in book-publishing house. L 87 Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED — CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER, office man, or correspondent. Also grocery clerk. Call at 129 East Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; must be rapid and correct; good wages and steady employment will be given. Address L 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE—AN experienced stenographer; one who understands typewriter. L 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; must have practical experience. Call at 235 South Water-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN write shorthand; one familiar with wholesale grocery business. State salary expected and experience. Address L 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE DRY-GOODS CLERKS. 235 Archer-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR TEAS AND coffees to hotels, restaurants, and families; a liberal commission paid. 36 La Salle-st., office No. 1.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN FOR CITY to sell on commission. References required. L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, CITY AND COUNtry, teas and coffee to families. Address S. M. KENNEDY, packer, 48 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—COMPETENT SAMPLE SALESman on Board of Trade, familiar with the grain commission business and correspondence. Address L 88, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUTH; one accustomed to waiting on customers, and who can make himself useful. Address, stating salary expected. L 38, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD STICK CANDYmaker; also a strong boy to roll off, at KRANZ'S, 80 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — CANVASSERS OF EITHER sex to sell an improved needle package; just out. LINNGTON, 165 Wabash-av.

WANTED — MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed $30 per week profit; $50 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING-MAN: steady work. CUTLER & ROSS, Room 619A, First National Bank Building.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES ABOUT house and barn. 2314 Calumet-av.

WANTED — LIVE MEN TO SELL THE Crescent; $5 to $10 a day; come quickly. HENRY STILLE, 177 Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell the entire wheat flour on commission; a monopoly; easily sold in every State; 10,000 people in Chicago using it constantly. Franklin Mills Co., 88 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—HONEST, MIDDLE-AGED COLored woman, good washer and ironer, for general housework in family of two. Apply to MRS. AUGUSTUS, 228 Third-av.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF TWO, A KIND, capable girl to do general housework and assist in care of a child of 2 years. Call after Friday at 2440 Wabash-av., middle flat.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Call for two days at 325 East Illinois-st., Flat 1.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 4101 State-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework; must understand cooking and be a first-class laundress; small private family. 215 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; also woman to wash and iron. 1547 Lill-av.; take Lincoln-av. car to Lill-av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SWEDISH girls, one to cook, wash, and iron and one for second work, in a private family. References required. 51 Twenty-third-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. References. 507 North State-st.

WANTED — AT 2423 WABASH-AV., 2ND flat, a good girl for general housework.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL; good wages paid. 276 Thirty-second-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—COMPETENT SEWERS ON LAdies' garments, buttonhole-makers, and apprentices. 1919 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT GIRL, 18 years old, to learn manufacturing; room, board and wages; stranger preferred. L 95, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON BONAZ MAchines; also a few to learn, those having had experience in dressing preferred. H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MILLINERY saleslady at HALL'S, 222 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST.—1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted.

211 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FLAT 2, BETWEEN Indiana and Prairie-avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board; private family.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM fronting lake, elegantly furnished; private bath.

1526 MICHIGAN-AV., FIRST-CLASS board with newly-furnished rooms, for single or for two parties.

1533 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS AND DAY boarders wanted. Good accommodation.

1700 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board, $4.50 to $7 per week; hot bath. Transients $1 to $1.50 per day.

3028 GROVELAND-AV.—2 GENTS OR A married couple can be accommodated with board and room in private family, convenient to Illinois Central and cable cars.

SOUTH SIDE—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms in private family, with board; fine location on South Side; terms reasonable to good parties. Address L 96, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano; day-board, $4.

65 RUSH-ST.—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board. Transients accommodated during convention.

71 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; very well arranged for four gentlemen; also several rooms on third-floor.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; day board.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, newly furnished, with first-class board; also day boarders.

168 NORTH STATE-ST., FLAT—FINELY-furnished room, with board; private family; to first-class parties.

241 OHIO-ST.—TWO NICE FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board. References.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Board and large front room; also single room. Day board.

236 LA SALLE-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished, with good board.

355 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT—FURnished rooms with board.

374 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE—ELEGANTly furnished rooms, with modern improvements, with board. References.

WEST SIDE.

229 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELYfurnished front alcove room to rent with or without board.

327 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent with board.

328 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD — FURnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Fine table board.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 103 NORTH CLARK-ST. Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; special accommodations for delegates and visitors attending the conventions.

BARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CANAL-sts., four blocks west of Court-House—Elegant newly-furnished rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Fine restaurant connected. Street-cars to convention.

BENTON HOUSE—SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CTS., 75 cts.; double rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day. Clark st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH La Salle—$1.50 per day. New house, newly furnished, and first-class in every respect.

PARISIAN HOUSE—FURNISHED ROOMS from 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Restaurant Francais, 44 and 46 Fifth-av. ERNEST GOUESLAIN.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st.; elegant rooms can be had during convention at moderate prices.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 103 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOST ELEGANT ROOMS AND BOARD to be found in the first boarding directory, 3 Tribune Building; living prices.

SUBURBAN.

ANY ONE DESIRING ROOMS WITH BOARD in a pleasant location, three blocks from depot, will do well by addressing Mrs. C. D. BURROUGHS, Box 884, Evanston, Ill.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR for man and wife or two gentlemen; also front room on third floor; for two gentlemen; board with family. Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address L 82, Tribune office.

MAYWOOD HOUSE, AT MAYWOOD—A few rooms with board.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 19 East Madison-st. Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rates, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Agents, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldamsi can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 93 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 4 and 5. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT. Send stamp. Loans on real estate or any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 163 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST CURRENT rates of interest on Chicago improved real estate. H. D. STRONG, Room 1, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. F. H. GILMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAYLIS, 152 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FROM $2,000 $3,500 ON GOOD business paper, double the amount, secured by mortgage, indorsed by good parties. Gilt-edge. Will pay 10 per cent. No commissions. K 76, Tribune.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR INVESTMENT IN stock company; 10 per cent guaranteed. Address K 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 TO $10,000 at 7 per cent on a handsomely improved brick manufacturing property. Rented for five years at $2,500 per annum to first-class concern. An unusually good and safe investment. Principals preferred. Address K 97, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN OR INVEST IN Chicago. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — ALL CANVASSERS and agents who wish to make $25 to $40 weekly are invited to call and see four of the finest and quickest selling specialties ever shown; just out from the East; no competition. Only first-class, responsible parties need call, Friday and Saturday from 9 to 5, at 176 Randolph-st., second floor, Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen—To sell Buddington's dress-cutting machine; one agent sold six in one day, making $25 clear. For particulars call or address F. E. BUDDINGTON, patentee, 2108 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE HOLD OF something new in the book line, an "Illustrated and Descriptive Family Atlas of the World—Indexed." You will find this the easiest-selling book you ever handled. We can tell the biggest stories on this of any book ever issued from the press. Call and see us and hear what we have to say. People's Publishing Company, 15 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR REPUBLICAN and Democratic campaign biographies by distinguished Representatives. Fully illustrated. Get the best. Send 50 cents for prospectus to be ready two days after nominations. Big wages. Quick sales. John Burns Pub. Co., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS AND street salesmen to sell life of James G. Blaine. Apply immediately at 97 Adams-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUTIful book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 139 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK just issued. It has no rival. A rare chance for agents. Call or address O. L. BASKIN & CO., 82 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"I, AND N. CAME 3D INST.; will hold for No. 9 till return; Nos. 62 and 74, yes; Nos. 5? and 68, no; No. 58, confidentially from 'Oo,' who claimed to get it from J. L.; No. 93, don't know; No. 64, they do not express themselves much to us, nor ask any questions, but we think majority own; No. 61, almost, greatly improved; No. 64, nearly done; will be ready for fall term; No. 63, yes; no; No. 65, yes; half way up; No. 67, yes; forenoon; No. 69, former is; No. 7, yes; latter's half sister of O. died 24 inst.; No. 71, Gr No. 75, dry-goods clerk with R. H. J. in No. 75, soliciting for firm; generally home on Sunday; No. 75, L."

PERSONAL—V. C. B., 1 O'CLOCK SHARP Friday.

PERSONAL—H. A. R.: I SAW MARY TOday. She says she goes tonight sure.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 overcoat, cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $18. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $12.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $12.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $20 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $15; will sell in cash fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—A FEW BOX, STAGE, AND other tickets for sale. Parties wishing them address K 99, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $20, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUSstom-made cutaway coat and vest (imported worsted), worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT 85 at 139 Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUSstom-made spring overcoat, imported, or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $35. 85 Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 139 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending in styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 52 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—

☞ Established thirty years. ☜

☞ Have the largest list of business places for sale in Chicago.

☞ You can buy anything you want at our office.

☞ Hotels from $1,500 to $50,000.

☞ Restaurants from $800 to $6,500.

☞ Grocery stores from $1,000 to $15,000.

☞ Lands from 160 acres to 200,000 acres.

☞ 1,000 buys elegant furnished place.

☞ If you want to buy, sell, or exchange, it will pay you to give us a call.

AGNEW & CO., Financial and Land Agents, 154 La Salle-st., ground floor.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE WEST—CAPItalists and others who are seeking this class of investments may obtain necessary and valuable information concerning this important industry by calling on or addressing E. A. FOX, No. 752 West Jackson, corner Lincoln-st., Chicago, Ill.

Colorado, Chicago, and Eastern reference. Hours 9 to 12 a. m.

BANK FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE OF LOcation, Iowa or Dakota; both doing A 1 business; no competition; good location, railroad towns. Rare chance for money making, and a good business established. Nothing as good ever offered. (No trade.) Parties meaning business write "BANKS," Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF the best European hotel in Chicago; has 145 guest-rooms, fine restaurant, bar, and billiard-room, all doing good business; furniture new; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to FRED L. FAKE, Real Estate Agent, Room 37, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SIDE-BAR TOP buggy, cheap, at freight depot, 103 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—REVOLVING ALBUM PATENT. Elegant parlor ornament and unexcelled advertising medium. Address L 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; ONE OF THE finest retail drug stocks in the city; elegant corner location in business centre; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address H. BOSWORTH & SON, Milwaukee, Wis.

SMALL DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN GOOD condition; $600 if taken immediately. Address L 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building. Very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

TO STOCK MEN—DANIEL GRIEST, OF Ellis, Ellis County, Kansas, has one of the finest ranches in the State for sale. Tell where you saw this card.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO PUT UP A few hundred dollars to go West and take charge and manage business. L 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANAGING DIRECTOR OF A company owning one of the most valuable patents of the age in the interest of manufacturers who use steam; must own stock in the company to obtain position; this is worthy attention of gentlemen of character who would like active enterprise. For interview give reference and amount of capital under control. Address L 25, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IMPORTANT TO business men who have $50,000 to invest in a well established packing-house business which is running right along every day. Any good, live man who wishes a legitimate business can find such a chance to make a profitable investment as is seldom found in any city. Best of references for 25 years' standing. Address, with full name and where an interview can be had, B, 253 Washington-boulevard.

PARTNER WANTED—FINE CHANCE FOR a party with $2,000 to $3,500 in retail drug business. Address L 45, Tribune office for information.

WANTED—PARTNER IN MANUFACTURing business; salary guaranteed $150 per month; $1,000 required. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

BARGAINS—THREE FINE BILLIARD, FOUR pool, one pigeon-hole, and one parlor billiard table; fine outfits and good balls. 80 and 82 Fifth-av.

ACCOUNTANTS.

COMMERCIAL BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, and posted by an expert accountant, or would accept a permanent position with a first-class house. Satisfactory references. Address A 65, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Number of Weddings in Illinois—Chicago Quotations at Indianapolis.

Two Thousand Dollars Stolen from under a Pillow—Alleged Forgery—Disputed Church Property.

The Minneapolis Board of Trade Dedicates Its New Quarters—Visiting Delegations Present.

ILLINOIS.

CHASE—PHILLIPS.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—A wedding in high life occurred here this evening, the parties being Henry Maurice Chase and Jane Ewing Phillips. The former is son of Dr. Chase, a prominent physician, and the latter is daughter of W. N. Phillips, a well-known capitalist. After the ceremony a reception was held, which proved one of the most brilliant events of the season here.

BARNARD—KING.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Two important society weddings were celebrated here today. William H. Barnard, agent for the American Express Company, one of the best-known and most popular young men in the city, and Miss Ciara, daughter of H. C. King, were married at the residence of the bride's parents.

SCOTT—CHEEVER.

Miss Fannie, daughter of S. W. Cheever, one of the wealthiest citizens of Ottawa, and John J. Scott, of Hamilton, Ont., were also married.

A HOTEL SOLD.

CLINTON, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Master in Chancery of DeWitt County Circuit Court sold the Magill House property the largest hotel in the city, at public auction to Henry Penmek for $19,000. It originally cost, in 1872, $50,000, and was sold by the administrators of the Magill estate in order to effect a settlement among the heirs.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the Cold-Blast Feather Company at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture feather goods; incorporators, Louis H. Evarts, Edward A. Evarts, and John F. Turner.

INDIANA.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

ELKHART, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—A stranger named N. B. Stouffer, who came here to invest his money, had $2,000 stolen from under his pillow at Goshen last night, where he was stopping. No clew to the thief.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

MADISON, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—J. T. Farrell, of Covington, Ky., was arrested at Vevay, Ind., today charged with forging two checks, one on the First National Bank of Vevay for $100.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS STOPPED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jun 5.—[Special.]—Great excitement was occasioned on 'Change today by the announcement that the quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade were not to be delivered to the Indianapolis board. Telegraphic inquiry developed that the reason for this was that application for the market had not been made under the new rules, and that quotations had been furnished to bucket-shops in this city. The latter allegation is denied by the officers of the Indianapolis board. A satisfactory arrangement with Chicago will probably soon be made. Tickers in several brokers' offices here were recently taken out, but it is understood they will be restored.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S BOOK.

Simon Yandes appeared before the Public Library Committee to defend his action in seizing the copies of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's book, "From Dawn to Daylight," at the library the other day. He was so effective that before adjournment the committee accepted his view—that the book is libelous—and ordered its withdrawal from circulation.

MICHIGAN.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 5.—[Special.]—The trustees of the First Church were served with writs of process this afternoon by Sheriff Van Pell to answer June 24 before the Supreme Court of this State in a suit of quo warranto, the minority not being satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court rendered last fall giving the church property to the majority.

MINNESOTA.

A NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—[Special.]—The new Chamber of Commerce was formally opened to the public last evening. The chamber was incorporated Oct. 19, 1881, with B. G. Harrison President and G. D. Rogers Secretary. The membership has since increased to 583, with the entrance fee $500. The new structure cost $173,679. Over 2,000 invitations were issued, with the best part of them responded to. In addition to the great number of city and State officials and private celebrities present there were delegations from other cities. The Chicago Chamber was represented by President E. Nelson Blake, Edmund Norton, C. L. Hutchinson, L. G. Holley, H. W. Rogers, and J. S. Peironet. Milwaukee sent B. P. Bacon, George Knowles, S. H. Seamens, L. H. Hurd, H. B. Kellogg, Carlton Holland, A. W. Wilkins, F. R. Vance, and O. Z. Bartlett, and from Duluth came W. T. Hooker, A. J. Sawyer, W. W. Davis, Owen Farguson, C. D. Wright, B. R. Clarkson, and E. H. Fuller. The exercises were composed of music by the Great Western Band of St. Paul and Danz's orchestra of Minneapolis, with short addresses by Mayor Pillsbury, now President of the Chamber of Commerce, President Blake of Chicago, and one or two others. Dancing till midnight, with an elaborate cold spread, finished the program. The main hall is finished in oak throughout, with a frescoed ceiling. There is no other decoration, the effects at ornamentation being secured through rich carving and paneling of the natural wood.

IOWA.

DEATH OF SIMEON CLARK.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—Simeon Clark, one of the prominent residents of Farley, died this afternoon at the ripe age of 84 years. Mr. Clark has lived in this county over fifty years, being one of its earliest settlers.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Eno Still in Custody at Quebec—Other Monetary Troubles.

QUEBEC, June 5.—[Special.]—In the Eno case, when court opened Pelletier, representing the Crown, rose and said he had to ask that the prisoner be remanded another day on account of Detective Fahey's absence. He insisted on the prisoner being held if necessary two or three days in order to secure the attendance of Fahey, who must be heard and must repeat what he had sworn to in Montreal. Irvine, for the defense, commented upon the absurdity of the prisoner's detention for five or six days. There was no more authority for it than the mere deposition of the private detective Fahey, who had made a deposition on hearsay evidence, and took good care to get out of the way when he saw he was going to be called to account. He formally asked the prisoner's release. Davidson, for the private prosecution, resisted the application, and said he had done all he could to have Fahey here. The prisoner was accordingly remanded, and court adjourned till tomorrow at 11.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The schedules in the assignment of A. W. Dimock & Co., bankers, show liabilities of $2,932,159; nominal assets, $3,848,033; and actual assets, $2,550,399.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—G. T. Foster & Co., wholesale milliners of this city, have assigned. The assets are placed at $32,705, with $8,221 bad or doubtful debts. The liabilities are $45,000, of which $6,000 is secured by chattel mortgage. The principal creditors are in New York.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—The report of the Receiver of the defunct Strong Bank, J. R. Elmore, was filed today with the Clerk of the Circuit Court. It shows the total assets to be $287,704.21, consisting of cash or its equivalent, $25,903, and past due bills receivable, various bonds, tax-certificates, overdrafts, etc., a great share of which are about worthless, to make the aggregate given above. The liabilities amount to $296,676.42. The prospects are that scarcely 25 per cent will be paid creditors. The fact is developed by the examination of the Receiver that the bank was virtually insolvent many months before the collapse, and the sentiment against Mr. Strong is very pronounced, especially since it has become known that he went to Canada instead of New York, as was supposed. Henry Strong's name appears as an indorser or principal on $31,000 of notes, though only a small portion are of recent date, and some securities that ought to be in the bank cannot be found. The Receiver will proceed with his work, and a dividend will be declared as soon as there is sufficient cash on hand.

MONMOUTH, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Hubbard, the defaulting Cashier of the First National Bank, was brought here this morning from Waukesha and is now in jail. Bail would have been immediately provided by his friends, but Hubbard preferred to go to jail. He had only $5.30 in his possession when arrested. He is cheerful and confident and is assisting the bank officials in straightening business matters.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Special.]—It is expected that at its meeting next week the Clearing-House Association will take some definite action in the matter of the First National Bank's claim for $215,000 for checks which Mr. Ferdinand Ward drew on the First National Bank (in which he had about $1,200 in deposit), and which he sent to the Marine Bank in part payment of his obligations there. It is now stated that the members of the Clearing-House Association are not disposed to let the First National lose anything. Should that bank not be able to collect the money directly from the Marine Bank, it is probable that the Clearing-House Association will itself make restoration in some form or another.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Conclusion of the Fifty-eighth Session of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Indianapolis—Proceedings of Eastern Evangelical Lutherans at Reading, Pa.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 5.—[Special.]—The American Home Missionary Society completed its fifty-eighth annual meeting here tonight. The question of the standing of the regular members of this society was referred to the Rev. W. H. Holman, of Southport, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Clapp, of New York City; and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, of Hartford, Conn., as a special committee and to report at the next annual meeting.

The Rev. Josiah Strong, of Hudson, O., submitted the report of the special committee on Secretary Clark's paper relative to the work of evangelization in the crowded centres of population.

The Rev. Dr. Smart, of Albany, spoke of the necessity of looking after the spiritual wants of our immigrant population. The work should be pressed forward aggressively.

The Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Hough, of Jackson Mich., dwelt upon the necessity of keeping abreast of the times and prosecuting the work of the church in the West and the Far West.

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Blake, of Fitchburg, Mass., said that the apparent growth of Communism in our whole country should awaken this and all churches to do its utmost to avert the possible calamity of the approaching storm.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, of Worcester, Mass., made a special report on Secretary Barrows' paper on "The New South," and offered a resolution that was adopted harmonizing the work of the auxiliary societies in the South and Southwest. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Evans, of Texas, gave a favorable account of the progress made in home mission work in that State.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Adams, of St. Louis, spoke of the early struggles of the church in Missouri and the obstacles already overcome.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Church-on-the-Hudson, made a special report on gospel work in the large cities. He spoke of the great and imminent dangers of Socialism and believed that the only remedy was gospel education.

The committee recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That President Seelye, the Rev. J. H. Virgin, and the Rev. Henry A. Schauffler be requested to furnish the substance of their addresses on evangelization in our cities for publication in the *Home Missionary*; that the Executive Committee be instructed to consider the advisability of making a special appropriation for an enlarged work of evangelization in our great cities, and to report the result of their deliberations and of their experiments, if they inaugurate any, to the next annual meeting of this society.

Dr. Abbott called attention to the impending conflict between capital and labor.

The Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Chicago, made a special report of the remarkable progress made by the Scandinavian churches in the Northwest, and also in Norway and Sweden.

Resolutions were adopted extending fraternal greetings to them.

The Rev. William Montgomery, of Minneapolis, Minn., supplemented the previous speaker by relating his re cent trip among the churches in Norway and Sweden.

At the afternoon session brief addresses were made relative to the progress of mission work in various sections of the country.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Joseph Coite, of Boston; the Rev. C. C. Creegan, of New York; the Rev. James Tompkins, of Chicago, Ill., of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Warren, of San Francisco; the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Portland, Ore. The Rev. Dr. Ballo, of Portland, Ore., who has passed forty-five years in mission work there gave a graphic account of the obstacles to be overcome during the early days in that region. The Rev. H. C. Simmons, of Fargo, Dak.; the Rev. Addison Blanchard, of Denver; the Rev. Delavan L. Leonard, of Salt Lake City; the Rev. Leroy Warren, of Lansing, Mich.; the Rev. Elisha W. Wales, of Jacksonville, Fla.; the Rev. Elisha F. Fales, of Palestine, Tex.; and the Rev. Dr. Edmund Hooker made addresses concerning the mission work in their various sections.

Tonight general addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hough, and others.

Indiana Episcopalians.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—[Special.]—The Episcopal Diocesean Convention today fixed the annual assessment at $4,000, of which $3,000 is for the Bishop's salary. Miss Emily Uphold was elected Librarian of the diocese, Joseph A. Moore Treasurer, David E. Snyder Register. The Trustees of the diocese are George C. Duy, John S. Irwin, Isaac L. Beach, Joseph A. Moore, and Isaac H. Kiersted. The Bishop announced the following appointments of examining chaplains:

Northern Deanery—The Rev. Rev. John J. Faude and the Rev. W. H. Raymond.

Middle Deanery—The Rev. Edward A. Bradley and the Rev. Joseph L. Jencks Jr.

Southern Deanery—The Rev. Edward Bradley and the Rev. Walter Scott.

Trustees of Keyon College—The Rev. Joseph Jencks and John S. Irwin.

The convention decided to meet next year at Fort Wayne.

Evangelical Lutherans.

READING, Pa., June 5.—The 187th annual meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States convened this morning with 400 ministerial and lay delegates in attendance.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—Secretary Chamberlain, of the State Board of Agriculture, today issued the June crop and stock report for Ohio, based on reports received from 590 township correspondents. Following are the totals and averages. All comparisons are given in percentages and are made with full average crop or condition unless otherwise stated: Wheat—Acreage ruined and planted, 4 per cent; condition of rest, 81; area sown, 98; full actual average crop for five years, 1878 to 1882, 41,005,349 bushels; probable total for 1884, with average weather till harvest, 30,519,335 bushels, or 74 per cent full crop. Rye—Condition, 88. Barley—Area, 78; condition, 85. Oats—Area, 97; condition, 96. Clover—Area, 93; condition, 94. Corn—Probable area, 101; per cent already planted, 86. Potatoes—Probable area, 95; per cent already planted, 86. Pastures—Condition, 96. Meadows—Condition, 95. Some damage by frost to corn, potatoes, grapes, and tender vegetables is reported in fifty-seven out of eighty-eight counties, though probably not very serious. Wheat is thought to be injured. The weather is, on the whole, favorable to crops.

Illinois.

PANA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Unusual rains from the southeast have fallen for two days, doing great good to the growing crops of all kinds. Farmers are done planting corn. The plant is coming up nicely. All crops now promise well except wheat, which will not be more than half a crop in this part of the State.

MATTOON, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—Farm work has been seriously retarded in this vicinity since Monday by an almost continuous rainfall. All the corn is not yet planted, and there has been a little too much rain for the good of that portion in the ground.

THE COURTS.

A Receiver of Couch's Interest Appointed in the Tremont House Case by Judge Tuley.

A Deficiency of Assets in the Tontoma Life-Insurance Company—Miscellaneous Items.

The Couch Estate.

In the case of J. O. Glover against James Couch, Judge Tuley yesterday appointed Samuel Powell receiver of Couch's interest to an undivided half of the furniture in the Tremont House. This was made on Couch's cross-bill in which Charles A. Dupee and John T. Chumasero were made defendants. Couch charged that Dupee and Chumasero had by conspiracy and undue influence obtained title to the furniture in the Tremont House, formerly owned by him, and he asked for an accounting and settlement. The Judge held that the evidence tended to show Couch was entitled to a half interest in the furniture, which ought to be protected, and appointed a Receiver as to his share. The Receiver is to take charge of all the rights and interests claimed by Dupee and Chumasero inuring to them by the agreement with John A. Rice, and of all the profits thereunder. He is to have the right to examine the hotel books of account and to settle with Rice, and to report to court once a month his actings and doings. His bond is fixed at $100,000.

The Tontonia Life-Insurance Company.

A report was filed yesterday before Judge Tuley by Elmer Washburn, Receiver of the Teutonia Life-Insurance Company, showing a deficiency of assets. A stipulation was filed by Charles Rietz, E. G. W. Rietz, William Heineman, Jacob Gross, Henry Weber, G. A. Mirch, G. Rueprecht, F. A. Oswald, and Edward Wannecke, stockholders of the company in which they engaged to make good any deficiency to the extent necessary to enable the Receiver to pay off all claims against the company that have been or may be allowed by the court. The Receiver's report was approved and an order entered directing the Receiver to give notice by publication in the German and English papers that all persons having claims against the company must present them for payment before Aug. 10 next or be forever barred. The first publication is to be at least sixty days before Aug. 10.

Late Legal Decisions.

The following are abstracts of the important opinions recently delivered in the higher courts of the different States:

1. GAS COMPANY—OBLIGATION TO SUPPLY GAS —2. SAME—RIGHT TO DEPOSIT.

A large hotel at Detroit was refused a supply of gas because it refused to make a deposit of $100 to secure its bills. The hotel used $60 worth of gas weekly. In an action for damages for injury to the business of the hotel for want of proper light the proprietor was defeated, and he carried the case. Williams vs. Mutual Gas Company, to the Supreme Court of Michigan, where he was again defeated. Judge Sherwood, in the opinion, said: "(1) The nature of gas, the objects of the company, its relations to the community, and the rights and privileges it must necessarily exercise, give the company a public character, and to a certain extent a monopoly, which should never be tolerated only upon the ground of some corresponding duty to meet the public wants. Such a duty rests upon this defendant, and I think it requires the company to supply the plaintiff under reasonable rules and regulations. When this company made the connection of its service-pipes and mains with the pipes and fixtures of the hotel it imposed on itself the duty to supply the house and premises on reasonable terms and conditions with such an amount of gas as the owner or proprietor might require for its use and pay for so long as the company should exist or do business. (2) If the defendant, as one of these creditors, required the plaintiff to give sufficient security that he would make such payment and perform such condition before making such service I think it would have been reasonable, but in the place of such security the defendant demanded a deposit of money with the company as had been its custom. This the company had the right to do. The condition was a reasonable one."

MONEY PAID BY MISTAKE—RECOVERY—NOTE PAID BY BANK.

M held the note of one C, payable at bank, and he deposited it for collection in the same bank. The day it was due the bank credited it, as it had an account with it, to M, under the impression that the account showed a sufficient balance to cover it. This was a mistake, and the note was charged back to M. He drew a check for this collection and payment of it was refused, whereupon an indictable suit was brought to obtain the liability of the bank. The defendant, the President of the bank, had judgment, and the plaintiff carried the case, Meredith vs. Haines, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Trunkey, in the opinion, said: "That money paid under mistake of fact may be recovered back is so authoritatively settled that the principle is not controverted by the plaintiff's counsel. The value of the plaintiff to the defendant under an honest forgetfulness of fact which disentitled the defendant to receive it may be recovered back; it is not sufficient to prevent a party from recovering money paid by him under a mistake of fact that he had the means of knowledge of the fact unless he paid it intentionally, not choosing to investigate the facts. That was the case where the Directors of a life-insurance company had been informed that the policy was forfeited in the lifetime of the accused, and after his death, having forgotten the fact, paid the money on the demand of the administratrix. Where the plaintiffs having an account with one [one] must make a statement of having a balance due Post of $10,643.10, which they paid to the defendant, assignee of Post, and afterwards discovered that they had omitted to charge Post with $5,000 lent him, it was held that they were entitled to recover. The defendant claimed that the plaintiffs were negligent, and had the means of discovering the mistake at and before the time of payment; but the court said: "Negligence in making a mistake does not deprive a party of his remedy on account thereof. It is the fact that one by mistake unintentionally pays money to another to which the latter is not entitled from the former which gives rise to right of action. C did not pay the note; the National bank did not intend to advance the money for him or to pay the note with its own money; nothing was owing on the note by that bank to either of the parties in the action, and neither has been hurt by the voluntary correction of the mistake."

RAILROAD — NEGLIGENCE — PORTER OPENING CAR-DOOR.

A railway passenger had his hand against the side of an open door, and the porter, in shutting the door without giving any notice, crushed a finger of the passenger, who sued the company for damages and recovered. The company carried the case to Galveston (H. & S. R. R. Co. vs. Davidson) to the Supreme Court of Texas, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. "It is doubtless there is some special reason for giving notice or warning we are aware of no principle of the law in such cases which requires it to be done. It is sufficient, generally, if the door of the car is open and shut with usual and proper care in the ordinary way, without any public warning, or parade, or ado over the matter. No warning to the passengers is necessary unless there may exist some special reason therefor. A leading writer on carriers of passengers lays down the following rule: A passenger cannot be said to be in the exercise of due care who voluntarily and unnecessarily places his hand upon the frame-work of the door of the carriage so that when the door is closed it must inevitably be crushed."

USE OF WATER—EXCESSIVE USE—INJUNCTION.

The owners of a water-pond gave, for a consideration, to a company the right to use a certain quantity of water, and finding that a greater amount was being used they applied for an injunction, and got it. The company carried the case—Lawson vs. Menasha Woodenware Company—to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, where it was again beaten. Judge Cassoday, in the opinion, said: "The defendant's right to draw and use, however, is given by and necessarily defined and limited in the leases. Whatever has been drawn or may be drawn in excess of the amount thus authorized, defined, and limited must be regarded as wrongfully drawn and used. As to whether the plaintiffs must seek their remedy in damages at law or have relief by injunction, after a very careful reading of the cases and some of the latest and best text-books, we have no hesitation in holding that, where the proprietor of a water-power leases the use of a specific quantity of water, and the lessee persistently uses water in excess of the amount covered by the lease, and threatens to continue in so doing, and where the extent of such excess is ascertainable, and the value determined, ascertainment and of doubtful estimation, such proprietor may successfully invoke the aid of equitable intervention to prevent the lessee from using such excess, without alleging or proving that such excess is essential to the operation of other mills, or is diverted therefrom."

SHIPPING—ADVANCES BY PART OWNER—LIEN.

Part owners of a vessel claimed a lien for advances made in defending and compromising an action brought by the mate for his wages and for certain other advances in this cause, Load vs. Loring, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, Judge Lowell, in deciding against the claim, said: "The courts of New York and Louisiana have decided that there is a lien for such advances; the English courts have overruled this claim; but in this circuit two Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have said that a part owner who has paid more than his share in equity upon the ship itself for a balance of account which may be due him, and I feel bound to follow their opinion until a more deliberate and solemn decision shall allow that they are mistaken."

Items.

The Western Fire-Map Publishing Company commenced a suit yesterday against Charles T. Rothermel to recover $10,000 for pirating a key to a map it publishes for fire-insurance companies.

In the estate of the late Isaac N. Arnold letters testamentary were yesterday granted by the Probate Court to Katherine D. Arnold, the widow, under her individual bond for $150,000, which was filed and approved.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,043—Hugh Bradshaw vs. Frank Headen and Frank McAuley. Bill to restrain infringement of complainant's patent issued June 6, 1871, for improvement in machine for crozing staves. Attield & Towle, solrs.

19,044—Bent, Lindauer et al. vs. Jesse Spalding, Collector of Customs. Asst., $600. Percy L. Shuman, atty.

19,045—C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co. vs. same. Asst., $300. Same atty.

19,046—Lehman & Kinsman vs. same. Asst., $600. Same atty.

19,047—L. S. Gage & Co. vs. same. Asst., $600. Same atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGES DRUMMOND AND HARLAN—Law order—18,857, Osgood vs. Artt: mo. of pltf. to vacate judgment of July 11, 1883, and for new trial heard and taken under advisement.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—918, United States vs. Peter Cochems; deft. recog. in $500 with F. Fisher as surety.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,085—Henry Rausch vs. J. W. Thompson and Margaret Thompson. Confession in forcible detainer for possession of No. 3,250 State street. Francis Lackner, atty.

92,086—Asst. Suppressed for service.

92,087—James A. Norton vs. Viola Clinton, R. Ripley, and John A. Shea. Replevin, $400. F. H. Trude, atty.

92,088—Nicholas Gerchen vs. Melina A. Swift and Prudence S. Christian, W. H. Christian, Corinne E. and George Wheeler, Kate D. Swift, Charles Thies, Alonzo Kennicott, Catherine Sharp, Olive F. Collins, Henry Collins, Mary, Walter, and Caroline Collins. Bill to release trust deed. Young, Scott & Adams, solrs.

92,089—In re petition of City of Chicago to ascertain damages for widening Fairfield avenue between West Twelfth and Harvard streets. F. S. Winston Jr., atty.

92,090—In re petition of City of Chicago to ascertain damages for widening Haynes court between Archer avenue and Lyman street. Same atty.

92,091—James Fraser et al. vs. J. C. Witterman and John W. Lowell. Asst., $1,500. Edgar Terhune, atty.

92,092—Prairie State Loan & Trust Co. vs. Peter Farley. Scire facias to revive judgment of Dec. 1, 1875, for $99.15. E. J. Whitehead, atty.

92,093—Gardner Stearns, guardian, etc. vs. All whom it may concern. Petition to sell real estate. B. M. Munn, solr.

92,094—Charles Stone vs. Jacob Heissler. Asst., $500. Wilson & Zook, attys.

92,095—T. C. Lang vs. Peter Reiland. Asst., $1,000. D. P. & J. C. Hendricks, attys.

SUPPLEMENTARY WEDNESDAY—92,029—Robert H. Parks et al., use, etc., vs. John P. Jones. Asst., $2,500. Monroe & Tewkesbury, attys.

72,076—Edward Hayden, use, etc., vs. John McDonough and John Goodwin. Garnishment. P. McHugh, atty.

92,077—Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss vs. Charles Ohman. Attcht., $233.38. Wilson & Mason, attys.

92,078—Geo. A. Shufeldt et al. vs. Samuel G. Roberts, Andrew J. Harwood, and J. B. Hall. Asst., $10,000. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

92,080—A. H. Van Vliet vs. John B. Lyon. Asst., $2,000. J. E. Munroe, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law order—12,508, Harmon vs. Hudson; dis. s. c.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,741, Norwood vs. Lee; lv. to deft. Lee to pld. to merits in 20 dys and ord. pl. on Sept. cal.—167, Lye vs. Thomas; lv. to defr. to answer in 20 dys.—327, Rodnat vs. Hardy; pl. on Sept. cal.—1,630, Moore vs. Dreyer; lv. to H. W. Penn to file intrg. pet. and ord. summons to issue.—1,697, Cesney vs. Cesney; demr. overr.—1,838, Sanders vs. O'Callaghan; dis. c. c. without prej.

Decree—1,884, Jantsch vs. Jantsch; decree apprvg. comrs. rept.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,713, Kershaw vs. Shepard; recr's. final rept. apprvd nisi five days and lv. to withdraw receipts.—1,468, Chichester vs. Gunnell; rule on Gunnell to ass. instr. and defr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,047—Daniel Callahan vs. Francis Yott. Appeal.

48,048—Annie Stack vs. Michael Stack. Bill for divorce for desertion. Goggin & Colby, solrs.

48,049—Suppressed for service.

48,050—Geo. W. Cochran vs. Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company. Asst., $25,000. Mathews & Dicker, attys.

48,051—William Assman vs. Amelia Assmann. Bill for divorce for adultery. Meyl Sprague, solr.

48,052—Asst. Suppressed for service.

48,053—E. W. Walker vs. George W. Brown. Attcht., $250.35. Wilson & Zook, attys.

48,054—Catherine Freer vs. H. B. Mellen and L. A. Mellen. Appeal.

48,055—Western Fire Map Publishing Company vs. Charles T. Rotermel. Case, $10,000. John McKeough, atty.

48,056—Rowland N. Hazard et al. vs. Sylvester S. Bliss. Asst., $1,500. J. N. Barker, atty.

48,057—Same vs. George Ryall. Asst., $700. Same atty.

48,058—W. B. Phillips vs. Joseph and E. J. Hopson, J. N. Barker, J. C. Long and W. J. Barker. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $2,500 on Lots 6 and 7 in Johnston & Sexton's sub. of Block 1 in the Assessor's division of n. w. fractional ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14. J. N. Barker, solr.

48,059—Robert Meadowcroft vs. Reinhard Hagemann et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $4,000 on the south 20 feet of Lots 15 and 16, Block 3, in Wolcott's add. to Chicago. J. N. and F. W. Barker, solrs.

48,060—Mathias Klein, Joseph Klein, Joseph Novinicka, and Jaroslav Lenoch. Bill for injunction. Krans & Mayer, solrs.

48,061—Ellen Cole vs. Christine Teal. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Payne Fitts, solr.

48,062—I. Morgan vs. A. J. Durkin. Appeal.

48,063—Samuel Greysten vs. Thomas Mackin. Bill for injunction and for specific performance. Stiles & Lewis, solrs.

48,064—Minna Rogowsky vs. Edward J. Rogowsky. Bill for divorce for desertion. Butz & Eschenburg, solrs.

48,065—Isabella M. Nash vs. Albert H. Nash. Bill for divorce for desertion. Osgood & Riggle, solrs.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—48,036, Bertha Test vs. E. E. Sanford and Charles B. Test. Asst., $5,000. W. A. Sheridan and A. W. Brickwood, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,560, Glover vs. Couch; Samuel Powell apptd. recr., bond $100,000.—2,109, Warner vs. Hansen; master's rept. of sale filed and confd.—1,326, Windett vs. Carter; order at foot of decree.—2,454, Lippincott vs. Peninsula Coal Co.; order as prayed.

Divorces—1,095, Elizabeth Case from Nehemiah B. Case, for desertion.—2,301, Rodenthia Bullard from James H. Bullard, for adultery.—2,923, Adelaide W. Hill from Edward W. Hill, for cruelty and habitual drunkenness.—2,929, George Smith from Laura Smith, for desertion.—3,017, Minnie C. Bennett from Augustus G. Bennett, for desertion.

JUDGE MORAN—Divorces—48,009—Lelia Thompson from Henry Thompson for cruelty.

County Court—New Suits.

4,879—William H. Minor vs. Frank Moulton & Co. Attcht., $355.75. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

4,880—Petition of William Mack, a dependent boy.

4,881—George W. Rivers, debtor to Thomas A. Hill. Voluntary assignment for benefit of creditors.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Verdict—4,867, in re Peter O'Brien; verdict dep. and comtd. to St. Mary's Training-School.—4,880, in re William Mack; same ord.

Insane cases—2,475, Mary E. Jones; insane and not a pauper.—2,479, William Miller; same.—2,482, Edward Barker; same.—2,480, Josephine Burkey; insane and a pauper.—2,481, Ernest Gressens; same.—2,478, John C. Schuler; same.—2,452, Louis Bremer; same.—2,483, Jaraslaw Ubelaker; contd.

Probate Court—Orders.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Estate of Isaac N. Arnold; letters test. issued to Katherine D. Arnold, ind. bond of $150,000 apprvd.

The Call.

JUDGE HARLAN—In chambers.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

JUDGE GARDNER—9, 10, 12, and 14. No. 8, Barnes vs. Cable, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Will probably hear the case of Booth vs. Corwith.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Special motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court until June 9.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court until June 9 except for special business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following cases were argued and submitted:

Rubenstein vs. Crenkshank; error to Marquette.

Ryan vs. A. H. Dey Iron Mining Company; error to Marquette.

Mitchell vs. Wells; error to St. Joseph.

Whitford vs. Crooks et al.; error to Kalamazoo.

Marble vs. Priest; error to Bay.

Reynett et al vs. Balusa et al.; appeal from Wayne.

Call for Friday—16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 5.—[Special.]—Opinions rendered in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Walkers vs. C. & N. W. R. Co., appellant; Montgomery District Court. Reversed.

Walkers vs. Camp, appellant; Blackhawk District Court. Affirmed.

Cavin, appellant, vs. Middleton; Harrison District Court. Affirmed.

Bennett & Frantz, appellants, vs. Strait; Adams Circuit Court. Affirmed.

Love vs. Donaldson & Co., appellants; Fremont District Court. Affirmed.

Burdett & Hilbert vs. Sioux City & St. Paul R. R. Co., appellants; Woodbury Circuit Court. Reversed.

In the matter of the estate of J. W. O'Brien from Fremont Circuit Court the decision was affirmed.

Beckwith vs. Kitchen, appellant; Montgomery District Court. Appeal dismissed.

Hoadly vs. Hammond & Bull, appellants; from Superior Court of Cedar Rapids. Affirmed.

The Appellate Court at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 5.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were held in the Appellate Court today:

1,074. McMillan vs. McDill. Decree reversed and cause remanded under mandate of Supreme Court.

1,198. Offield, for use of, etc., vs. Siller et al. Appeal bond approved and rule discharged.

1,336. Flanders et al. vs. Doyle. Order taking cause set aside, certiorari awarded, and motion to continue held.

1,311. Kipp et al. vs. Massion. Appellee's time for filing briefs extended to 10th inst.

1,212. German Fire Insurance Company vs. Grunert. Appellee's time for filing briefs extended to 11th inst.

1,230. Jones vs. Leinour. Appellee permitted to assign cross errors.

1,222. Oliver et al. vs. Oliver et al. Same as 1,211.

1,211. Kipp vs. Massion. Motion by appellant for extension of time to file briefs.

1,258. Woodburn vs. Woodburn. On Motion Edward H. Brown, party defendant in error and written appearance filed.

1,284. Morrison vs. The People, for use. Appeal dismissed on short record. Value claimed, $1,000.

Court adjourned to Thursday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

LAKE MARINE.

It Was the Schooner Mary L. Higgie That Collided with the Duncan City Monday Morning.

Three Men Narrowly Escape Drowning—Other Mishaps on the Lakes—Freights and Charters—Vessel Movements.

MARINE MISHAPS.

THE HIGGIE-DUNCAN CITY COLLISION.

The unknown vessel that collided with the Duncan City near the entrance to Death's Door Monday morning was the schooner Mary L. Higgie. The latter arrived here at a late hour Wednesday night with her jibboom, bowsprit, and headgear gone. Capt. Hatch, master of the Higgie, says that about 1 o'clock Monday morning the vessel was seven miles southeast of Cana Island steering a course south, half west, the wind blowing over the starboard quarter. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see over two vessels' length ahead. The lookout was blowing the fog-horn three blasts at intervals not to exceed one minute. Hearing one blast ahead, the lookout reported to the mate and answered by three blasts. The mate ran from aft to the mainmast and seeing a red and white light on the weather bow ordered the wheel hard kown, the lookout at the same time calling all hands on deck. A red and green light followed, and immediately after sighting it there was a collision, the vessels striking stem to stem, as both were luffing to the wind. The vessels remained afoul of each other for about twenty minutes, during which Capt. Hatch learned that the other boat was the Duncan City, light, from Chicago. The Higgie was laden with iron-ore and bound for Chicago. It was impossible to learn the extent of the damage to the Duncan City, but Capt. Hatch thinks her side was stove in and her jibboom and headgear carried away. After the Higgie got clear she lowered her canvas and drifted to the leeward, and was approached by another vessel to within hailing distance. The Higgie's Captain stating the condition of his vessel was avoided by the other.

A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE-HILL.

A report was circulated along the docks yesterday that the propeller Montana had been badly damaged by a collision with the Sixteenth street bridge. The facts are less sensational. The propeller was coming down the river, bound out. She swung over against the protection to the bridge and smashed one of her plank. Two carpenters repaired the damage in less than four hours at a cost of $5.35.

THE E. P. ROYCE.

The repairs to the schooner E. P. Royce, which collided with the Marengo two weeks ago, will be completed tomorrow. She is in Rand & Burger's dry-dock at Manitowoc.

MILWAUKEE WRECK NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—[Special.]—The threatened suit in admiralty growing out of the trouble over the ownership of the schooner Arab, wrecked last year, has begun in the United States Court. Theodore R. Ebert is the libellant vs. the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company (Limited), of Liverpool, Manchester, and London, England. The libellant was the owner of one-half interest in the Arab, and he demands insurance money, as given in the schooner.

The departure of the wrecking-tug Leviathan for Lake Superior was deferred till today. She goes to attempt the release of the schooner Three Brothers, sunk off the Porcupines. The tug is provided with steam-pumps, a diver, and other wrecking appliances. The Leviathan will stop at Cheboygan for Capt. Kirtland.

THE TROWBRIDGE ASHORE.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 5.—[Special.]—The schooner Trowbridge ran ashore near Prentiss Bay, one mile west of her dock-load of pouts was taken off to light her up. She was then released by a tug, uninjured, and passed up y